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NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF MAY

A Bright New Star Discovered—Both Mercury and Venus to Be Seen in the Morning—The Moon Will Pass the Brightest Star of Scorpion May 30.

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

As the months of spring go by we see the brilliant winter constellations sink steadily lower in the western heavens, while in the east the interesting summer groups appear, one after another, to take their places. Already the magnificent Dog Star has wholly withdrawn from the evening sky, while of the brilliant Taurus and Orion only the easternmost stars still linger for a brief time, almost on the western horizon, before finally leaving us to be seen no more until the approach of another winter.

The Spring Stars.

Stretching almost all the way across the heavens in the south is the long Water Snake, bearing the Cup and the Crow on its back, and above this we see the large, faint group of the Virgin, whose brightest star, Spica, is a wonderful double sun; the brightest sun, which we see as this star revolves forever about a great dark and unseen companion with a speed of more than 50 miles a second. The star at B is another kind of double-sun system, for even in a very small telescope (one of an aperture of an inch or less) we may see that there are here two bright, bluish stars, each of which is separately visible, though they appear very close together. In this system one sun requires about 180 years to complete the revolution about the other; the path is so flattened that when nearest together the two suns must by their mutual attractions cause enormous tidal disturbances in one another. At such times it is to be expected that great alterations may be observed in the intensity and character of their light, a matter that will doubtless be carefully studied at the time of their next nearest approach in the year 2016. In contrast with the widely separated system, the bright Spica revolves about its obscure companion in a period of only four days.

High above the Virgin there shines the constellation of Bootes, or the Driver, whose brightest star, Arcturus, is a wonderful object. A study of the light of this golden-yellow star shows us that it is a sun in very nearly the same condition as our own sun,

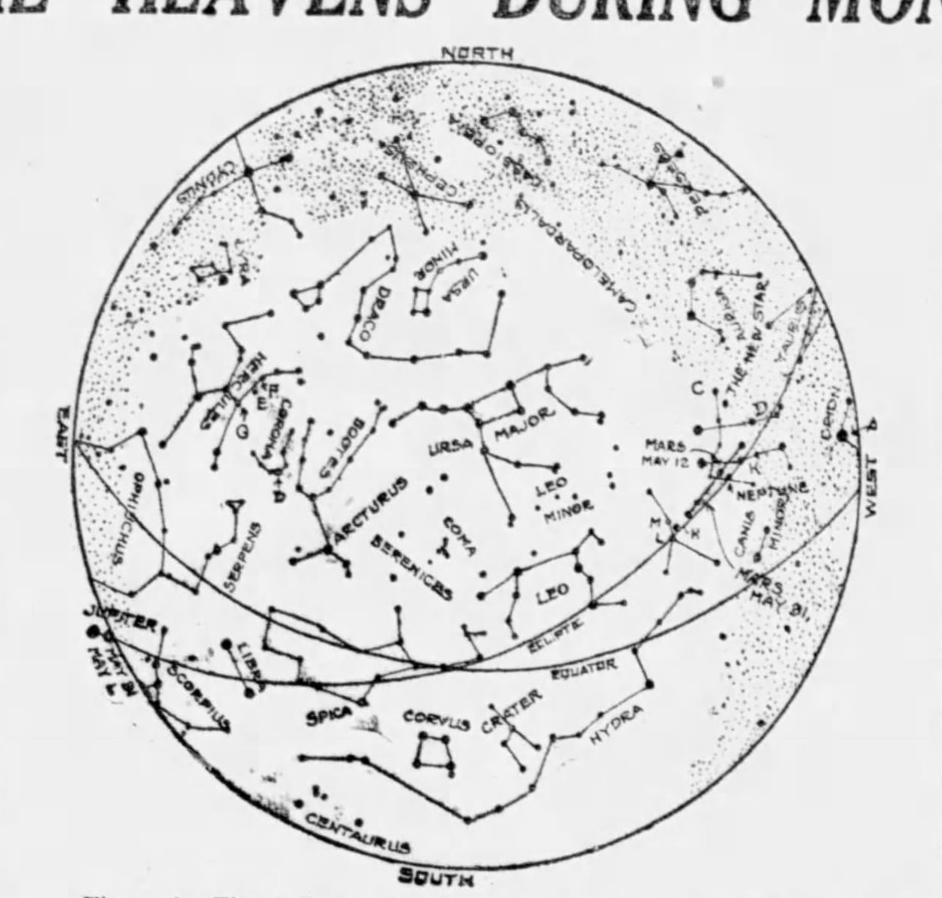

Figure 1. The Constellations on May 1, at 9 p. m. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing north hold the map inverted. If facing east hold "East" below; if facing west hold "West" below.)

but almost inconceivably larger and brighter. For the apparent brilliance of Arcturus does arise from its nearness to us; in fact, this star is so very far away that its distance cannot be measured by any means which we at present possess. We know, however, that its light requires at least 100, and probably 200 or 300 years to come to us, and that it is many thousands, of times brighter than our own sun. Could our sun be removed into the depths of space and placed beside Arcturus, it would appear to us a faint, tenth-magnitude star, wholly invisible, even in a small telescope.

There are no less than seven of the brightest stars of the sky which are so far away from us that their distance cannot be measured. One of these is the brightest star of Orion (at A, Figure 1), but this, unlike Arcturus, is in a very different condition from our own sun. It has apparently proceeded much farther in its developments, and is approaching the point of extinction.

To the east of Bootes is the delicate arc of stars known as the Northern Crown, or Ariadne's Crown, of which the star at D is sometimes called the Pearl of the Crown. This star is receding from us at the rate of 20 miles each second. Indeed, all of the stars of the sky are in motion in all imaginable directions, but so immensely far are they away from us that we cannot usually perceive any change in their positions until after the lapse of hundreds, or even thousands of years. Thus, Arcturus, for example, which is moving with wonderful swiftness, requires more than 1,000 years to alter its position in the heavens an amount so great as the apparent distance across the face of the moon.

Thoughout May and June occasional faint shooting stars may be seen to dart outward from Corona, but the display will at no time be a striking one, for the stream of particles from which this shower comes is a very thin and scattered one. The observer should also not fail to examine the wonderful star-cluster at E, about one-third of the way from the star F to the star G. Here there are 60,000 stars crowded together in a compact cluster, which may be seen with a small telescope, or even with the naked eye, though to bring out its full beauty a large glass is required. A wider cluster will be found in Cancer at the point H, Figure 1.

The New Star in Gemini.

On March 12 of this year, a bright new star was discovered in the constellation of the Twins at the point shown in Figure 1, almost in a direct line between the stars C and D. At this time it was nearly as bright as the star at C, and during the next few days it grew even brighter, after which it grew rapidly fainter, and in the course of a week was lost to the naked eye, though it was still easily seen in a small telescope. It has since been steadily fading away, and will soon doubtless be only visible with lenses of the largest size.

What the cause of these remarkable objects is, is still wholly unknown. They always appear suddenly, rising from invisibility to great brilliance within a few days, or even within a few hours. They may remain shining conspicuously in the sky for a few days, weeks, or even months, but soon they begin to grow rapidly fainter until finally they appear to sink into very faint, greenish nebulas.

An examination of photographs of this region of the sky made on March 10 and 11 showed that on the first date no star was in the exact position of the nova so bright as the 11.5 magnitude; on the second date the nova had appeared, and was of the fifth magnitude. On still earlier plates, however, the place of the new star was taken by a star of the 14th magnitude. If this faint object is the nova itself, its brightness must have increased 15,000 fold in the course of a few days.

It is possible that a sudden blazing out of a star in the heavens is caused by the meeting of an old and dark star with a meteoric cloud. The collision and friction of the meteors of the cloud may heat the cold star to incandescence, or may merely weaken its crust and enable the imprisoned gases to rush out. Some astronomers think it more probable that the outburst is caused by the near approach of two dark suns, the enormous gravitational pull which results tearing apart the crust of one of the stars and thus enabling the hot, inner material to escape as before. Still others believe that the wonderful brilliance is due to an explosive outburst in the body of a slowly-shrinking star, and that no outside influence need be imagined to account for it. What the cause of so enormous an explosion can be we do not know, and, indeed, the whole matter is one of the many problems in astronomy still awaiting solution.

The Planets in May.

Mercury is a morning star, reaching its greatest distance west of the sun on the afternoon of May 13. For a few days before and after this date it may be found shining brightly in the dawn, almost due east, rising about 1 hour 30 minutes before sunrise.

Venus is also a morning star, but is too near the sun to be well observed. On May 1 it rises 1 hour 5 minutes before sunrise, which time is lessened to but 04 minutes by the end of the month. It will not finally pass the sun and become an evening star until July 5.

Mars moves very rapidly eastward during the month from Gemini to Cancer. It passes 2 degrees above the bright star K, Figure 1, on May 5, and just below the Praesepe and between the stars L and M on June 8.

Figure 3. Telescopic appearance of the planet Jupiter.

In one day it moves over the sky an amount equal to the apparent distance across the moon. It is now very far away from us and appears in the telescope as only slightly more than one-half full.

Jupiter is now just entering the evening sky. It rises a few minutes after 9 o'clock on May 1, and at 7 o'clock on May 31. It is in the southeast, in excellent position for observation

Saturn passes the sun and enters the morning sky at noon on May 14. On May 27, at 4 p. m., it passes Venus, but both bodies are then too near the sun to be well observed.

Uranus is low in the morning sky in the constellation Capricornus.

Neptune is in Gemini and is still in good position for observation with the telescope. On May 12, at 10 p. m., the planet Mars in its eastward motion passes exactly 2 degrees 9 minutes north of Neptune; by bringing the bright planet exactly in the center of the field of the telescope southward an amount equal to twice the diameter of the moon, Neptune will be seen in the center of the field. It has the appearance of a faint, ninth-magnitude star, but may be recognized by its more steady glow and by its greenish color.

On May 30, at 5 p. m. (eastern standard time, the moon will pass the brightest star of the Scorpion. Observers in some of the western parts of our country will see this bright, red star hidden from view by our satellite, while in other regions the two objects will merely be seen very near together, the lower edge of the moon appearing to almost graze the star.

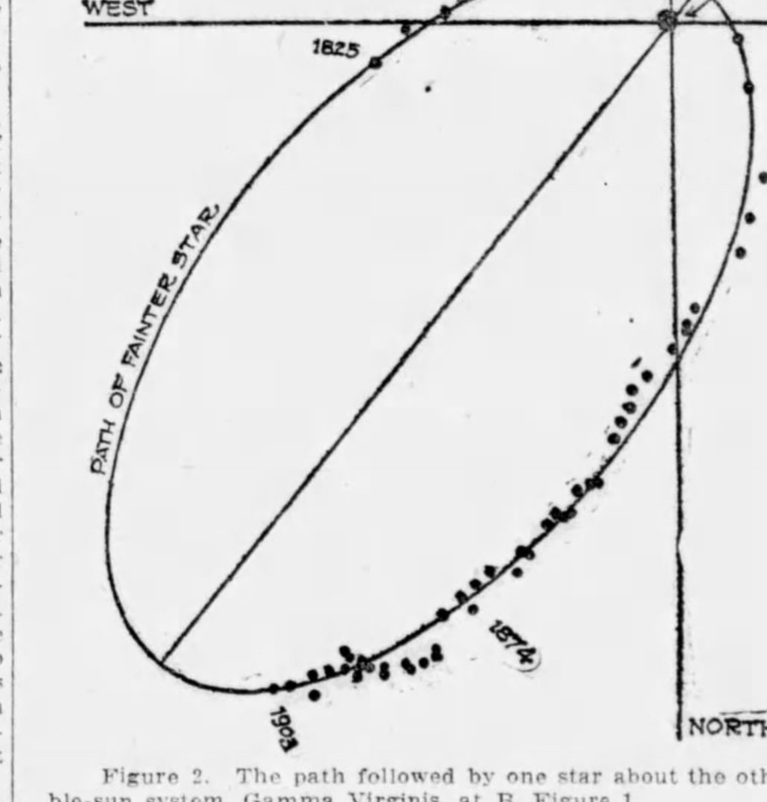

Figure 2. The path followed by one star about the other in the double-sun system, Gamma Virginis, at B, Figure 1.

The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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CHAPTER XXII.

The Way of a Maid.

It is the blessing of the humble that they have simplicity of mental processes. Now that Hector himself perhaps would thus have described himself. The curve of the black crow's wing on his somewhat retreating forehead, the tilt of his little hat, the swing of his body above the hips as he walked, all bespoke Hector's opinion of himself to be a good one. Gallant among men, irresistible among the women of St. Genevieve, he was not the one to mitigate his confidence in himself now that he found himself free from competition and in the presence of a fair one whom in sudden resolve he established in his affections as quite without compare. In short, Hector had not tarried a second week at Tallwoods before offering his hand and his cooper shop to Jeanne.

To the eyes of Jeanne herself, contrasted as they had been to the offerings of a somewhat hopeless class of servants, his shoulders, his bulky body, his air of bravado, his easy speech, his ready charm, offered a personality with which she was not too familiar, and which did not lack its appeal. With Gallic caution she made delicate inquiry of Hector's father as to the yearly returns and probable future of the cooperage business at St. Genevieve, as to the desirability of the surrounding country upon which the cooperage business must base its own fortunes. All these matters met her approval. Wherefore, the air of Jeanne became tinged with a certain lofty condescension. In her own heart she trembled now, not so much as to her own wisdom or her own fortune, but as to the meeting which must be had between herself and her mistress.

This meeting at last did take place, but by the original motion of Jeanne herself. The eye of her mistress had not been wholly blind all these days.

"Jeanne," she demanded one day, "why are you away so much when I desire you? I have often seen you and that young man yonder in very close conversation. Since I stand with you as your guardian and protector, I feel it my duty to inquire, although it is not in the least my pleasure. You must have a care."

"Madame," expostulated Jeanne, "it is nothing, I assure you. Rien du tout jamais de la vie, Madame."

"Perhaps, but it is of such nothings that troubles sometimes come. Tell me, what has this young man said to you?"

"But, Madame!—"

"Tell me. It is quite my right to demand it."

"But he has said many things, Madame."

"As, for instance that you please him, that you are beautiful, that you have a voice and hand, a turn of the form—that you have the manner Parisienne—Jeanne, is it not so?"

"But yes Madame and indeed more. I find that young man of excellent judgment of most discriminating taste."

"And also of sufficient boldness to express the ame to you, is it not so, Jeanne?"

"Madame, the strong are brave. I do not deny. Also he is of an excellent cooperage business in St. Genevieve yonder. Moreover, I find the produce of the grape in this country to increase yearly, so that the business seems to be of a certain future, Madame. His community is well founded, the oldest in this portion of the valley. He is young, he has no entanglements at least, so far as I discover. He has an excellent home with his old mother. Ah, well! Madame, one might do worse."

"So, then, a cooperage business so promising as that, Jeanne, seems more desirable than my own poor employment? You have no regard for your duty to one who has cared for you, I suppose? You desert me precisely at the time my own affairs require my presence in Washington."

"But, Madame, why Washington? Is that our home? What actual home has madame on the face of the earth? Ah, Heaven! were only it possible that this man were to be considered. This place so large, so beautiful, so in need of a mistress to control it. Madame says she was carried away against her will. Mon Dieu! All my life have I dreamed—have I hoped—that some time a man should steal me, to carry me away to some place such as this! And to make love of such a warmness! Ah, Mon Dieu!

"Behold, Madame," she went on. "France itself is not more beautiful than this country. There is richness here, large lands. That young man Hector, he says that none in the country is so rich as Mr. Dunwodee—he does not know how rich he is himself. And such romance!"

"Jeanne, I forbid you to continue!" The eyes of her mistress had a dangerous sparkle.

"I obey, Madame, I am silent. But listen! I have followed the fortunes of madame quite across the sea. As madame knows, I do not lack intelligence. I have read—many romances, my heart not lacking interest. Always I have read, I have dreamed, of some man who should carry me away, who should oblige me— Ah, Madame! what girl has not in her soul some hero? Almost I was about to say it was the sight, the words, of the boldness, the audacity of this assassin, this brute, who has brought us here by force—the words of his love so passionate to madame, which stirred in my own heart the passion! That I might be stolen! It was the dream of my youth! And now comes this Hector, far more bold and determined than this Mr. Dunwodee. That assassin, that brute began, but hesitated. But Hector has not hesitated! Seeing that he would in any case possess myself, would carry me away, I yielded; but with honor and grace. Madame, between Monsieur Dunwodee and Hector—il y a une difference, Madame!"

"Je crois qu' oui, Jeanne—je le crois! But it comes to the same thing, eh? You forsake me?"

"Madame, I confess sometimes in my heart there comes a desire for a home, for a place where one may abide, where one may cease to wander."

Josephine sat silent for a moment. In what direction might she herself now turn for even the humblest friendship? And where was any home now for her? The recreant maid saw something of this upon her face.

"Madame," she exclaimed, falling upon her knees in consternation. "To think I would desert you! In my heart resides nothing but loyalty for you. How could you doubt?"

But Josephine was wise in her own way. That night Jeanne kissed her hand dutifully, yet the very next morning she had changed her mind. With sobs, tears, she admitted that she had decided to leave service, no longer to be Jeanne, but Madame Hector Fournier. Thus, at the very time when she most would have needed aid and attendance, Josephine saw herself about to be left alone.

"But, Madame," said Jeanne, still tearful, returning after brief absence from the room, "although I leave now for St. Genevieve to stand before the priest. I shall not see madame left without attendance. See, I have asked of this Lily person,—la voici. Madame—if she could take service with madame. Madame plans soon to return to the east. Perhaps this Lily then—"

"Ma'am, I want to work for you!" broke out Lily, suddenly, stretching out her hands. "I don't want to go back home. I want to go with you. I cain't go back home—I'd only run away again. They'd have to kill me."

Some swift arithmetic was passing through Josephine's mind at the time. Here, then, was concrete opportunity to set in practice some of her theories.

"Lily, would you like to come with me as my maid?" she demanded. "Could you learn, do you think, in case I should need you?"

"Of co'se I could learn, Ma'am. I'd do my very best."

It was thus that it was agreed, with small preliminary, that on the next morning Tallwoods should lose three of its late tenants. Josephine ventured to inquire of Dunwody regarding Lily. "Take her if you like," said he bruskly. "I will arrange the papers for it with Clayton himself. There will be no expense to you. If he wants to sell the girl I'll pay him. No, not a cent from you. Go on, Lily, if you want to. This time you'll get shut of us, I reckon, and we'll get shut of you. I hope you'll never come back, this time. You've made trouble enough already."

Thus, then, on the day of departure, Josephine St. Auban found herself standing before her mirror. It was not an unlovely image which she saw there. In some woman's fashion, assisted by Jeanne's last tearful service and the clumsy art of Lily, she had managed a garbing different from that of her first arrival at this place. The lines of her excellent figure now were wholly shown in this costume of golden brown which she had reserved to the last. Her hair was even glossier than when she first came here to Tallwoods, her cheek of better color. She was almost disconcerted that the trials of the winter had wrought no greater ravages ;but after all, a smile was not absent from her lips. Not abolitionist here in the mirror, but a beautiful young woman. Certainly, whichever or whoever she was, she made a picture fit wholly to fill the eye of the master of Tallwoods when he came to tell her the coach was ready for the journey to St. Genevieve. But he made no comment, not daring.

"See," she said, almost gaily, "I can put on both my gloves." She held out to him her hands.

"They are very small," he replied studiously. He was ca'm now. She saw he had himself well in hand. His face was pale and grave.

"Well," said she finally, as the great coach drove around to the door, "I suppose I am to say goodby."

"I'll just walk with you down the road," he answered. "We walked up it once, together."

They followed on, after the coach had passed down the driveway, Dunwody now moody and silent, his head dropped, his hands behind him, until the carriage pulled up and waited at the end of the shut-in at the lower end of the valley. Josephine herself remained silent as well, but as the turn of the road approached which would cut off the view of Tallwoods, she turned impulsively and waved a hand in farewell at the great mansion house which lay back, silent and strong, among the hills.

He caught the gesture and looked at her quickly. "That's nice of you," said he, "mighty nice."

In some new sort of half-abashment she found no immediate reply. He left her then, and walked steadily back up the driveway, saying nothing in farewell, and not once looking back. For a time she followed him with her gaze, a strange sinking at her heart of which she was ashamed, which gave her alike surprise and sudden fear.

It was a much abashed and still tearful though not a repentant Jeanne who embraced her mistress, after the simple little wedding of Jeanne and Hector, when they had repaired to the wedding feast at the maison Fournier.

"But come, Madame," said Jeanne. "Behold my new home. Is it not delightful? This is the mother of Hector, Madame, and this—ah, this is the home of Hector and myself. Tonight also it is yours. I am rejoiced, Madame," she added, in an aside, while Lily, stupid and awkward, was for the time out of the way, "I can not bear to think of your going away with but that impossible niggaire there to care for you. Almost—were it not for Hector and for this home—could you take Hector also—I should forget all and go with you even yet. Tomorrow I shall go with you to the boat."

But alas! in the morning Jeanne had again forgotten.

When at last the busy little steamer swung inshore, presently to churn her way out again into the current, Josephine went aboard with only the colored girl for her company. Her heart sank strangely, and she felt more lonely than ever in her life before. She leaned against the rail for a time, looking at the banks slip back across the turbid stream. The truth was coming into her heart that it was not with exultation she now was turning back to the east to take up her life again. Something was different now—was it the loss of Jeanne? Again surprise, terror, shame, withal wonder.

CHAPTER XXIII

In Washington.

Meantime the storm dreaded as so immediate by the administration at Washington—the organization of a new political party, born of the unrest over the slavery question—had spent its force, and, temporarily, long since had muttered away in the distance, leaving scarce a trace behind iton the political sky. Austria, England, the Old World creeds of monarchies arrayed against popular governments,had their way at our capital, where the birth of an actual democracy impended. Active leadership by revolutionists trained in Europe was suppressed, removed; as in one instance we have seen. One abolitionist mass meeting followed another in those days, but the results of all were much the same. Protests and declamation abounded, plan and leadership lacked. The strained compromise held. Neither war nor a new party came as yet, disunion was not yet openly attempted. Moreover there was a deliberate intent upon an era of good feeling. Whig and Democrat alike forced themselves to settle down into the belief that peace had come. If men were slaves, why let them be slaves. At that time the national reflex was less sensitive than it later became with increased telegraphic and news facilities. Washington was not always promptly and exactly advised of the political situation in this or that more remote portion of the country. This very fact, however, meant a greater stability in the political equilibrium. Upon the western borders the feeling of unrest now became most marked; and, more swiftly than was generally recognized, important matters there were going forward; but even in that direction, declared the prophets of peace, all now was more calm than it had been for years.

Six years before this time Mr. Wilkins, secretary of war, had proposed to organize Nebraska Territory and to extend thither the army posts; and in that same year Stephen A. Douglas, then of the house, had introduced a bill for the organization of Nebraska; but neither effort had had result. Two years later, Douglas, then in the senate, once more sought to test the squatter sovereignty idea regarding the new western lands, but once more a cold silence met his attempts. Six months after that time the same bill, with the intent of attaching Nebraska to the state of Arkansas, was killed by congress because held to be dangerous. A third bill by Douglas, later in the same year, also was recommitted. The "Territory of the Platte" was the next attempt to be dropped. All these crude attempts were merged in the great compromise of 1850. The might of the party was brought to bear upon all questions of principle, and the country was commanded to be calm; indeed for a time was calm. It was the time of manacled hands and of manacled minds. Our government was not a real democracy. The great West had not yet raised its voice, augmented by new millions of voices pealing the paean of liberty and opportunity for man.

In this era of arrested activities, the energies of a restless people turned otherwhere for interest. To relieve the monotony of political stagnation, popular attention was now turned toward the affairs of Hungary. We could not solve our own problems, but we were as ready to solve those of Europe as Europe was to offer us aid in ours. Therefore, instant interest attached to the news that a Hungarian committee of inquiry had landed upon our shores, with the purpose of investigating a possible invitation from our republic to the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, then in exile in Turkey.

The leader of this mission was General Zewlinski, an officer of the patriot army of Hungary, who brought with him a suite of some dozen persons. These, late in the winter of 1850-51, arrived at Washington and found quarters of somewhat magnificent sort in one of the more prominent hotels of the national capital. At once political and journalistic Washington was on the qui vive. The Hungarians became the object of a solicitude, not to say a curiosity, which must at times have tried their souls.

The first formal action of the Hungarian committee took the shape of a return reception, to be held in the hotel parlors. The invitations, liberal as they were, were sought for quite in excess of the supply, and long before the doors were open, it was quite assured that the affair would be a crush. The administration, for which Mr. Webster, our secretary of state, had not hesitated to write in most determined fashion to the attache Hulsemann regarding the presumptuous demands upon our government, none the less was much in a funk regarding "European obligations." Not wishing to offend the popular fancy, and not daring to take a decisive stand, the usual compromise was made. Although no member of the administration was sent officially to recognize these unofficial ambassadors, a long suffering officer of the navy, with his wife and one or two other ladies, were despatched quasi-officially to lend color to the occasion.

Such splendor as could be arranged had been provided for the setting of this event. A Hungarian orchestra, brought with these commissioners, discoursed its peculiar music behind a screen of palms and flowers. One of the great parlors had been prepared for those of the young who could not resist the temptation to dance. At the head of the little line of these visitors, now themselves in effect hosts, stood the old Hungarian general, Zewlinski, an officer over six feet in height, with white hair and wide white mustaches, a distinguished figure in the brilliant Hungarian uniform. Those of his staff near by added additional vividness to the picture. The ladies of the party, half of whom spoke English, were costumed quite in keeping, and endeavored by the graciousness of their manner to add to the good impression already formed by their more brilliant companions. Here and there the more sober uniform of an American army or navy officer might have been seen, brought thither on demand of his lady. The ladies themselves were out in force, and in their most brilliant array. The doors had not been opened for a half hour before all prophecies were more than fulfilled. The rooms were packed with a struggling mass of humanity, all eager to grasp the hand of the representative of Hungary and of the members of his company. Patriotism, liberty, brotherly love were in the speech of all. Never has our country been more full of zeal for liberty than then, never more inconsistent, never more swiftly forgetful.

In these circumstances, the somewhat bewildered commissioners did what they could graciously to discover to all their friendly feeling toward this country. For more than an hour they stood in line, bowing, smiling, accepting hands, offering greetings, a little wondering perhaps, yet none the less well assured of the attitude of this people toward their own country, and hoping there might later be substantial financial proof of its sincerity .

(To Be Continued.)

A Voter at Least.

Aunt Spinsterly—"I hope that your opinions uphold the dignity of our sex, Mamie, and that you believe that every woman should have a vote?"

Mamie—"I don't go quite so far as that, auntie; but I believe that every woman should have a voter!"

Before the Rain.

We knew it would rain, for all the morn
 A spirit on slender ropes of mist
Was lowering its golden buckets down
 Into the vapory amethyst.

Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens,
Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,
Dipping the jewels out of the sea,
 To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars show'd
 The white of their leaves; the amber grain
Shrunk in the wind; and the lightning now
 Is tangled in tremendous skeins of rain.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Birthplace of the Venerable Bede.

London Daily Graphic.

The mystery concerning the birthplace of the Venerable Bede, England's first historian, has a prospect of being solved if the ecclesiastical scheme for excavating the foundations near the ancient tower of St. Peter's Monastery, Wearmouth, is successful.

The monastery was founded in the seventh century, and is now part of the fabric of Monkwearmouth parish church. The foundations of the building, believed to have been part of the monastery, are situated near the west side of the tower, and they have never been explored. The unearthing of the crypt and of interesting tablets and memorials is probable, and this may throw light on the birthplace of the Venerable Bede.

Pure Copper Pennies.

New York Press.

A penny is made from almost chemically pure copper, which is obtained by the new electric methods. Formerly the refining of copper was an expensive process, but with the utilization of electricity the expense has been materially decreased. The copper is placed at one end of a tank which is filled with water. This is called the anode, or positive pole. The action of a powerful electric current releases the copper, carries it through the water and deposits it on the negative or cathode pole. The result is what is known as "electricity" or "cathode" copper. It is what pennies are made of. While the "electrolytic" is the purest known copper, the "lake copper" brings a slightly higher price in the market. This is because there is a small amount of silver in all the copper from the Lake Superior regions. It is so small that it cannot be separated at a profit. Silver, however, is a better conductor of electricity than copper, and therefore, for commercial purposes, the "lake" copper is in such demand that it brings a better price.

26,999,151 of Voting Age

A PRELIMINARY statement giving for continental United States, for each geographic division and for each state and territory the distribution of the male population 21 years of age and over according to color, nativity and parentage and in the case of foreign born whites a further distinction as to citizenship as shown by the returns of the census of April 15, 1910, was issued today by Director Durand of the bureau of census.

In 1910 the number of males of voting age in continental United States was 26,999,151, or 29.4 per cent of the total population, as compared with 21,134,299, or 27.8 per cent of the total population in 1900.

Table No. 1 shows in percentages the distribution of the male population 21 years of age and over according to its elements. Of the foreign born white males of voting age in 1910 45.7 per cent were naturalized, 8.6 per cent had taken out first papers, 34.1 per cent were alien and 11.7 per cent unknown. Table No. 2 shows the number of males of voting age distributed by elements:

TABLE NO. 1.

	1910	1900
Native White—Native parentage	48.9	50.0
Native White—Foreign or mixed parentage	16.7	16.2
Foreign white	24.6	23.2
Negro	9.1	8.7
All other	0.7	0.7

TABLE NO. 2.

	1910	1900
Total	26,999,151	21,134,299
Native white:		
Native parentage	13,211,731	10,569,743
Foreign or mixed parentage	3,498,966	3,444,634
Foreign born white	6,646,606	4,904,310
Naturalized	3,035,333	2,845,473
First papers taken out	570,588	411,898
Alien	2,265,121	914,917
Unknown	775,564	731,982
Negro	2,459,327	2,060,302
All Other	182,521	155,300

The Old Slob on Duty

THE new superintendent of a northwestern railroad took a trip over his division incognito with the idea of acquainting himself at first hand how his subordinates were doing things. He rode modestly in the day coach. There he learned how a passenger feels who tries to make out the names of the stations from what the brakeman says.

The superintendent fidgeted through several unintelligible renditions of unusual sounds which he assumed to mean the not unusual names of towns. Then he concluded he would take up the matter unofficially. He approached the brakeman as a timid passenger should:

"My dear sir, I have been trying for some time to catch you say and I can't," he began. "Don't you think that you could enunciate the names of the station more clearly?

The brakeman regarded the protest with contempt.

"What in blazes do you think the company expects to get for $60, an opera singer?"

The superintendent had been raised from a telegraph operator. At a station where he stopped he heard a tip being sent from up the line that he was on a scouting trip.

"Be on your job. The old slob is apt to be there any minute," the message read.

The new superintendent reached over the operator's shoulder and ticked back:

"Too late, the old slob's here already."

The Vanity Box

BY ALICE STUYVESANT

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"Secondly, the cause of the open quarrel between Lady Hereward and Barr, was Liane. Lady Hereward accused him of flirting with the French girl, causing her to leave the place where she was valued and generously treated. The question in my mind up to now was, whether or no Lady Hereward was right; for apparently soon after Barr fell in love with Miss Verney, who is much handsomer than Liane, besides being a lady. However, a man can love two women at once, as has been proved times without number; and I began to think that her ladyship knew what she was talking about. Barr certainly was in the habit of going to the View Tower, and maybe it was to meet Liane, who most likely dropped this hairpin on one of her last visits there. If he was in communication with her, and feared suspicion falling on him after the murder (we know he did fear that or he would not have got out of the way so smartly), what more natural than he should hand the jewels over to the girl—maybe confiding the whole story to her? No doubt he has ordered her to hang on to everything like grim death, or she would probably have pawned some of the things before this. But if she was in difficulties she might have been tempted to get rid of this vanity box—the least remarkable piece in the lot. And the curious quality in the veiled woman's voice, which the assistant couldn't clearly remember, must have been a slight French accent, which she would have tried to disguise as best she could. And it would have been slight, as I believe Liane had lived a number of years in England. Friars' Moat wasn't her first place."

"You make your points," said Burrows.

"Another thing, if another was needed, to make me think the woman at the pawnbroker's must have been Liane," continued Gaylor, "is the name and address she gave. Now, I'm fairly observant, I hope. I went down to Riding St. Mary on purpose to observe, and I observed a lot of little things which didn't seem to have any particular bearing on the case. They went in with the rest, like a 'mixed lot' at a sale. I noticed names of places and streets and people. Below the village, and the house Barr occupied as steward on the Friars' Moat estate, is a small house, a sort of cross between a villa and a cottage, standing in a garden on the highland. Liane must have passed it constantly. It's called Deodar Lodge; and the man who lived there, up till a short time ago, was named Ernest Bayne—a writer for socialist papers, and an intimate friend of Ian Barr's. You see the likelihood, don't you, that a Frenchwoman—unused to pawnshops, afraid of being caught, yet nerved by necessity—would snatch at anything familiar that sprang into her head, when hearing that she was obliged to give her name and address? The fact that she wasn't English herself would make her cautious to choose something she felt sure was quite English, lest she should make a mistake, and rouse suspicion. She suddenly found herself thinking of Bayne and Deodar Lodge; so she changed Bayne ino Bayneson, unconscious that she'd hit upon a weird sort of combination. And as she's very likely living in lodgings in some Crescent, in Westbourne Grove, she tacked that on to her Deodar."

"That hangs together pausibly," said Burrows, pleased with the young man's building up of one deduction on another. "I suppose you think she's in Westbourne Grove because she went to a small place like Ebbitt's, of whose existence she wouldn't have known unless she'd happen to pass it."

"Exactly," replied Gaylor.

"Can you get this Liane's photograph?"

"I shouldn't wonder if Mrs. Barnard of the Home Farm, or some one among the servants at Friars' Moat has it—if she ever had any taken; and it's likely she did, as she was said to be vain. Possibly she may have sat to the local photographer. In this case, he'll have the negative."

"When the girl disappeared some months ago, apparently neither Lady Hereward nor her husband applied to the police."

"No, I don't think they believed it a case for police interference. Lady Hereward may have said some hasty things to Barr, when she was in a rage with him, but there was no real idea that the French maid had met with foull play. Barr may have helped her with a little money, until after the murder, since when I should say he'd had his hands full—and perhaps his pockets empty. If supplies from him were stopped, that would account for the girl's pawning the vanity box."

"Of course we aren't absolutely certain yet that this thing's the one we've been after," remarked Burrows, indicating the little gold case in his desk. "It hasn't been identified by any one who knew Lady Hereward, though it answers the description. Unfortunately, there's nothing very distinctive about it. But Sir Ian Hereward arrives this evening, seven o'clock, Victoria Station. I thought of sending you to meet him; but the best thing you can do is to get on the track of Liane. Menzies can meet Sir Ian."

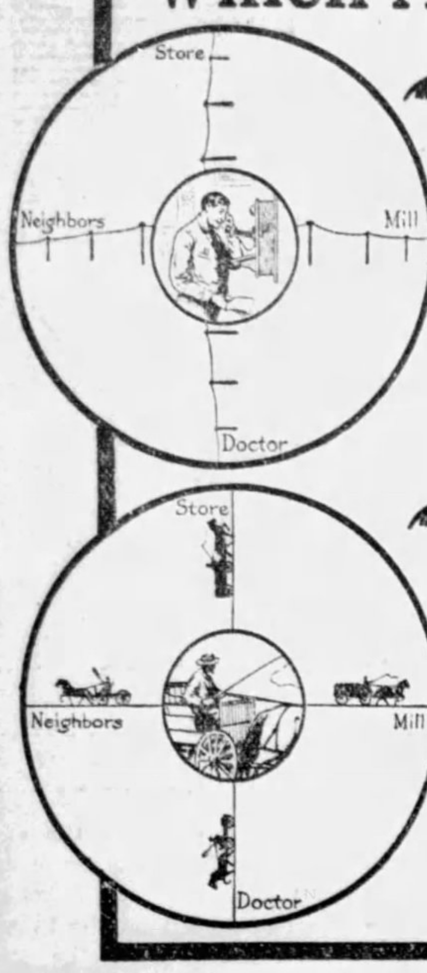
"My name isn't Gaylor if I don't find her by the time they've landed Barr at Dover," said the young detective, who was now in such good spirits that he couldn't resist the temptation

Which Man Are You?

Name

Address

Booklet No. 119



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to boast a little. "I think you can rely on me."

"You can have any help you want," suggested his superior.

"Trank you, but I should like to do it on my own."

CHAPTER XXVI.

Terry Ricardo was curiously anxious about Sir Ian.

Her anxiety amounted to a presentiment of evil; but what kind of evil she could not define.

The morning after her arrival with Nora Verney at St. Pierre de Chartreuse, he bade her good-bye, saying that he must return immediately to England. And she did not remind him that he had said, because of Major Smedley, he would remain at suffered from Major Smedley's arrival appeared as nothing now, looked back upon after the sensational incident of the evening. It did not seem to matter much, somehow, Terry thought, what Major Smedley thought or did; so it could hardly be fear of trouble from that quarter which had altered Sir Ian's looks for the worse since the night before.

He had been haggard then, but he was more haggard now, and it was far truer of him today than it had been when the thought first came into her mind, that he had the air of a man haunted.

In saying farewell, his eyes lingered with a kind of anguished longing on Terry's face—the face that he had once pronounced "fascinating rather than beautiful"; the face whose resemblance he had been wont to seek in the old portrait at Riding Wood House.

"Why, you look at me as if we were never going to meet again!" she exclaimed, on a frightened impulse, as he wrung her hand.

"Perhaps we never shall," he answered. "One can't be sure, can one?"

"But I have promised Nora to go back to England at once," said Terry. "Fate is against my staying more than twenty-four hours at dear St. Pierre de Charreuse, it seems. But never mind! I have seen the sweet little place again—and talked to you here. I shall have another good memory. And we shall meet in England soon. You know, Ian, I want to be your friend."

"I could never be your friend, Terry," he protested.

"Nonsense! You said 'nonsense' to me once. I say it to you now. Please tell me where you will be in England. Not at—"

"Friar' Moat? Oh, no! I can't bear the thought of the place. I don't know where I shall go."

"Oh, how dreary not to know! You have many friends, who must have asked you to their houses because they wanted you to be with them, and let them comfort you."

"No one can comfort me."

"Not yet. But by and by it will be different. Won't you stay with some friends near—Riding St. Mary?"

"I couldn't do that. I think I shall go straight to a London hotel."

"Which one? I want to know," Terry persisted, "because I might wish to write you."

His face brightened faintly. "Woull you write to me?" he asked. "I—should like to have a letter from you."

"What about?" Terry inquired, smiling.

"Anything! Just to hear from you. To have a letter."

"You shall have one," she assured him. "As good a letter as I know how to write. The letter of a friend to a friend."

"Will you write it on the boat, or in the train between Dover and London, and post it when you get to town?" Sir Ian pleaded anxiously.

"Why on the boat or in the train?"

"Because I should like to have the thoughts almost warm from your hand, when they reach me."

"I could write it after arriving in London, if you want them so very fresh."

"No," said Sir Ian. "Please post the letter immediately on yaur arrival. I might be gone from the address I shall give you, if you didn't do that."

"Very well," Terry consented, "I will post it immediately, or send it by messenger."

"Thank you with all my heart for the promise. Address me at Harland's Hotel, Charles street, Pall Mall."

"I never heard of it," said Terry. "Is it a new hotel since my day?"

"No, it's very old, I believe. But it's small and insignificant. Comparatively few people know of its existence. It's not a very bright or gay place; but for that reason it will suit me the better now. And you? Shall you go to Mrs. Ricardo?"

"I am not sure," Terry replied. "I haven't talked it over with Nora yet; but as I've taken charge of her for the present, I must arrange for her welfare. I expected to have stopped over here longer, and there seemed plenty of time to settle about the future. Now there's none. I think of wiring Maud to ask if she will invite Nora to White Fields. I'm almost sure that if I do, she will. Meanwhile, though, I may put up at a hotel in town for a night or two."

"Don't," Sir Ian said quickly. "I hope you won't do that."

She looked surprised. "Why? Are you so old-fashioned that you dislike the thought of women being in a hotel alone?"

"No—yes," he answered disjointedly. "Couldn't you promise not to stop in town, but to go at once to the country?"

Bewildered, Terry replied that, to please him, she would do as he suggested, if she possibly could, though she was unable to imagine what his reason could be.

"You'll hear later," he began, then changed his sentence. "I will give you my reason later," he amended. "I know I've no right to dictate, or even to ask a favour—but if you would do me this last, one——"

"This last one?" she echoed.

"I mean," and he smiled faintly, "that I'll try not to ask others."

Terry lightly responded that she liked her friends to ask favours of her, and took it as a compliment. But when Sir Ian had gone, and she tried to analyze the anxious feeling she had, these words of his, and other somewhat strange expressions he had used in their conversation, came back to her.

She and Nora Verney did not leave St. Pierre de Chartreuse till that night, twelve hours after Sir Ian Hereward. They shared a compartment in a wagon lit, but neither slept. The mind of each was tenanted, almost to the exclusion of other thoughts, by the image of a man; and the two men were of the same blood and the same name.

"Why doesn't he want me to stop for even one night in London, where he will be?" Terry asked herself. She wondered if it could possibly be on account of Major Smedley, who chose to take his departure from St. Pierre de Chartreuse at the hour when Sir Ian went; but she could scarcely believe it was because of the old mischief-maker. London was a large place. Even Major Smedley could not find fault with them for being in London at the same time; and in any case he could say no worse things than he was prepared to say now.

At Paris Nora was so ill with a terrible nervous headache that Terry feared congestion of the brain for the girl. It was not possible to go on; so, thinking of Sir Ian and the letter he would be expecting, she telegraphed him that she was unavoidably delayed. "Will wire again after seeing doctor, when we shall be able to start," she added.

Next day Nora was better, and, though very weak, insisted that she was able to travel, grew feverish at the suggestion of being detained longer, and at last forced the French doctor, called in by Miss Ricardo, to consent to her wish with a shrug of the shoulders. "She may grow worse if we compel her to wait. She is a true woman," he said to Terry, with the smile of a much-enduring, much-experienced medical man.

Accordingly, the girl had her way, and they left Paris on the 11 o'clock train. Terry was by this time almost as anxious to get on as Nora herself, though she had tried conscientiously to resign herself to the necessity of stopping. She wired again to Sir Ian, and thought of him continually, with the same heavy presentment of—she knew not what. Again and again she accused herself of foolish superstition, but she could not put away the feeling that he was calling on her. It was as if she could hear his voice crying out of a great darkness, "Terry! Terry! Good-bye!"

Any observant person, a student of life and human character, would have noticed the two travelers with a particular interest, sharpened to curiosity. An unobservant person would merely have seen a young woman and a girl journeying together; the woman gracious and distinguished in appearance, with supreme charm of individuality; the girl brilliantly beautiful, with cheeks like roses and blue eyes like stars. He would have seen that the woman's pallor and the girl's roses were caused by the same almost unbearable anxiety; that their quiet manner was retained only by desperate efforts at self-control. He would have guessed that each wished to hide her excitement from the other, and that they talked little because there was a tabooed subject, to which each one gave her whole thought. He would have guessed at a moving romance or tragedy which shaped the lives of both, and drew them toward a common goal.

By this time Ian Barr was in England, and Nora's great desire was to find out what had happened to him there. Her own conduct was to be determined by Sir Ian Hereward's. Her Ian would be silent to the end, whatever it might be, she was only too sure. She would speak, even though the breaking of her promise meant the end of Ian's love.

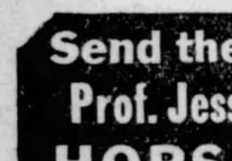
"They shan't kill him—they shan't kill him!" the panting of the engine said for her, in train and boat.

She could hardly wait to get to Dover, because there they would see the evening papers. There might be news of some sort, good or bad, in them. She felt there would be news. Big black headlines danced before her eyes: "Sir Ian Hereward Confesses to the Murder of His Wife." And, as a hideous alternative: "Evidence Piles Up Against Ian Barr. Damaging Statements by Sir Ian Hereward."

What if, with the best will in the world to break her promise, to tell all the truth as she had told it to Sir Ian, his word should be believed against hers, with Ian Barr silent, refusing to corroborate her, refusing to defend himself at Sir Ian's expense.

The girl shivered as if with ague, when this thought crawled into her mind, cold and sly as an adder. It might be so! She would want to kill Sir Ian. But that would not save her lover. Perhaps nothing could save him, after all.

(To Be Continued.)



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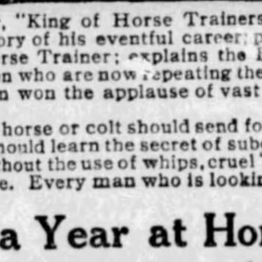

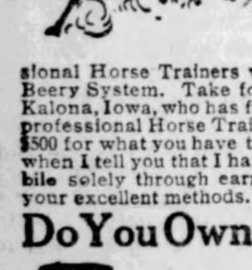

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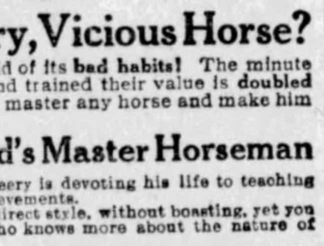

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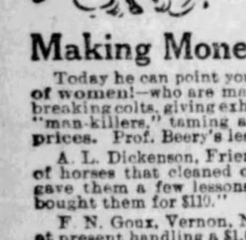

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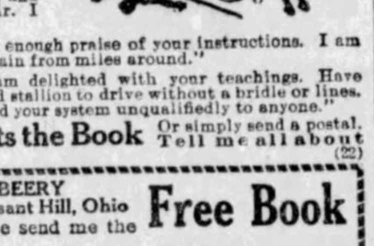

Today he can point you to thousands of men—yes, and a number of women!—who are making all kinds of money by training horses, breaking colts, giving exhibitions, buying up cast-off "tricksters" and "man-killers," taming and training them and re-selling at high prices. Prof. Beery's lessons are simple, thorough and practical.

A. L. Dickenson, Friendship, N. Y., writes: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several different men. I got them and gave them a few lessons and have been offered $400 for the pair. I bought them for $110."

F. N. Goux, Vernon, N. Y., writes: "I cannot speak in high enough praise of your instructions. I am at present handling a $1,000 horse. People bring me horses to train from miles around."

Roy Fordyce, 041 Adams Street, Spokane, Wash., says: "I am delighted with your teachings. Have trained a 3-year-old stallion to drive without a bridle or lines. I would recommend your system unqualifiedly to anyone."

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The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiment, which will be the most valuable answer:

I have a cow with a sore eye from which water runs. Will someone give a remedy?—J., Harrison, N. C.

I have a heifer that will be fresh in May, and thinking that I would get her accustomed to being milked, I pressed her teats. Blood came from them. I would like to know what is the matter. —S., Swifts, Ohio.

Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me a practical way to get rid of a kind of a moss that grows in springs? Also a way to destroy roaches.—R., Houtzdale, Pa.

I wish some reader would tell me what is the matter with my two year-old calves. Their heads swell up and a soft lump forms just under the bone of the jaw. They eat but little and are very weak.—F., Meadow View, Va.

I want a method to eradicate calamus from a sandy meadow lowland that cannot be farmed.—W., Peru, W. Va.

About five years ago I came into possession of an apple tree that never bears any fruit. The tree is at least 40 years old and no one has ever seen more than a dozen or two of apples on it at one time. It has a large bushy top, and being in my back yard is valuable for shade. Since this is the case I do not want to cut it down, but would like to find out if there is any known way to make it bear fruit. It has fully blossomed every year that I have owned it.—F., Crockett, Va.

Cure for Sucking Cow.

Seeing an inquiry for how to prevent a cow from sucking another cow I advise putting a wooden hoop around the nose of the cow that sucks the other, and fasten it to the head by a leather strap up over the head just back of the horns. Put three pointed nails through the front of the hoop so they will prick the other cow.—D., Strong, Mo.

Preserving Eggs.

W. Walton, W. Va., asks for a method of preserving eggs. Water glass can be bought at most any drug store and costs from $1.00 to $1.25 per gallon, and is by far the best method now used to keep eggs, unless they can be put in cold storage. One part water glass should be added to ten parts water that has been boiled and allowed to become cold. Stone jars or kegs can be used, but should be fresh and clean, each receptacle should be dated so as to use oldest eggs first and water should be added as evaporation takes place. Eggs keep in this preparation for months, and even after two years do not have an unpleasant taste or smell. The whites will coagulate in the usual manner when cooked. Keep in a cellar or very cool place. A place where the temperature does not go above 60 is best, but any cellar will keep them. Eggs packed in bran, salt or any other dry method soon loose their flavor, as well as much of their moisture by evaporation.—C., Sextonville, Wis.

Care of Ducklings.

R. Freeland, Ohio—Young ducks should not be fed until they are 36 to 40 hours old, but should be given warm water to drink when eight to ten hours old. Their first feed should consist of dry bread soaked in warm water. After a day or two feed cooked rice, oat meal, corn bread, cooked vegetables or table scraps with a little pulverized charcoal and plenty of sand. Their feed should always be chopped fine and water enough added to make it wet enough to swallow easily. Otherwise they run to the water to wash their mouths and waste feed. Onion tops, lettuce, young grass, clover, dandelion tops or any green stuff may be added to their feed, thus reducing cost of feeding. Water should be supplied for drinking purposes at all times. A little ground bone or beef scraps may be fed to produce quick growth. After they are five or six weeks old they will secure most of their own living if allowed free range. Indian Runners fed in this way will weigh two or two and one-half pounds at six weeks of age and are superior to young chickens for table use, bringing as much and often more in the market as broilers than young chickens that have taken twice as long to raise and eaten a great deal more feed.—C., Sextonville, Wis.

Chance for Expansion.

Between the meridians 100 degrees and 120 degrees, which includes practically all of the dry country of the western half of the United States, it is estimated that there are 300,000,000 acres of fertile land capable of producing a crop of 20 bushels per acre of winter wheat every other year, says Farmers' Guide. This means that if one-third of this vast area were producing on the above basis the increase in the country's wheat crop as a result would be 1,000,000,000 bushels yearly, which is a good deal more wheat than the country has ever produced in a single crop.

Alfalfa Easily Grown.

According to Professor K. C. Davis, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, alfalfa is as easily grown as any hay crop when one once learns to handle it just right. There is no doubt less work connected with it as a hay crop after it is once well established, because it lives so long in the soil. To prepare the soil for alfalfa select well-drained places and then lime thoroughly and spread on a little soil, say 500 pounds to the acre from a field where alfalfa has grown successfully. Then plow the soil a few weeks before seeding time and keep it harrowed during the interval to kill all germinating weeds. Select seed which is well cleaned and free from weed seeds. If these precautions are taken and the seeding is done at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre in August one can confidently expect success, providing the soil is fertile.

As to Tame Fowls.

There is a good and a bad trait connected with having the fowls tame. It is good from the fact that tame fowls are contented, and contented hens are layers. Wild and excitable hens are, as a rule, poor layers. Tame owls can be picked up without scaring the rest of the flock. On the other hand, tame fowls are allowed to eat out of the hand, are given extra feed on account of their cuteness, and the consequence is they become overfat. Have the fowls tame, but do not overindulge them.

Absorptive Power of Soil.

In Nebraska, under dry-land culture, investigations prove that cultivation increases the absorptive power of the soil; that evaporation from such cultivated soil extends but little below one foot; that from 5½ to 7 inches more of rainfall are stored on tilled, uncropped land than on similar land growing a crop; that this water may be utilized by crops from a depth of six feet; that deep-lying water is a better protection against drought than moisture near the surface, and that at least half an inch of water must fall on dry soil mulch before any can be conserved.

Favors Winter Pruning.

I was told by a prominent orchardist to prune any time after the leaves were off in the early winter, to the time the apples were the size of marbles, except when the wood was frozen, which he explained was when it was so cold that no one would want to get up in the trees and prune, writes Omar R. Abraham in Farmers' Guide. For the farmer and orchardist I think winter pruning is probably the best. If he puts it off until spring the likelihood is that he will get busy, and neglect doing it at all, therefore I prune all winter long, when the wood is in condition to do so.

Some fellow said winter pruning for stove wood, summer pruning for fruit. What there is in this I do not know except that to prune when the sap is running tends to produce fruit buds; the same as any other injury to the tree. The majority of trees will bear without summer pruning. Winter pruned trees need a coat of paint over the wound, for the weather and the drying out of the exposed surface is more rapid in winter than in summer. "The wounds should always be painted if they are of any size, summer or winter.

It is always advisable to burn the prunings, yet there are places where the brush is needed to fill up ravines, in which case if the prunings are not infested with some disease that will be contagious, it is advisable to use it as such. Unless you are sure that you will have ample time to remove the prunings later, you had better remove them as you take them from the trees, for I have known cases where the owner got busy and the prunings remained in the orchard all summer.

Eggs for Hatching.

Care should be exercised in the selection of eggs for incubating. They should weigh about 24 ounces to the dozen. The shell should be smooth and free from lumps and ridges.

Generally speaking, the newer the egg the better it is for hatching. Eggs will often hatch when they are three weeks old, but the chicks are never as strong as those from fresh eggs. Eggs intended for hatching should be kept in a cool place at a temperature of about 50 degrees. They should be turned daily until ready for the incubator or broody hen.

Over-large eggs seldom hatch, says arm and Home. The small egg is usually from a pullet that has not fully matured, and should be rejected. Thin-shelled eggs are unsafe to use, since they are liable to be broken. The pointed egg and the round egg should go into the egg basket. All eggs that vary greatly from normal shape should be rejected.

Growing Horse Radish.

Horseradish is commonly grown from sets and not from seed. Some claim they have best success in growing it as a second crop after early cabbage, beets, etc. The crop is dug in the fall, the small root removed and cut into sets four to six inches long. The top end is cut square and the bottom end slanting, so as to make no mistake in planting. These are tied in bundles and kept over winter in sand. In spring, after the cabbage are set out, a row of horseradish is planted between the cabbage rows. Small holes are made with a light crobar or long stick and the sets dropped in and covered two or three inches deep, so that they do not come up until after July 1. The roots are dug very late in the fall. Any deep, rich, well drained soil will answer for horseradish.

Favors Open Shed Feeding.

The results of seven years of experimental work by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that an open shed, boarded up closely on three sides and kept well bedded at all times, is more efficient for fattening steers than the basement of a barn. During the winter of 1909-10 cattle fed in an open shed made more rapid gains, attained a higher finish, sold for 15 cents per 100 more and returned 11.6 cents more for each bushel of corn consumed than similar steers fed in the barn. They also required less labor in bedding, and more straw was used in bedding.

Insuring Against Hen Lice.

The time to fight lice is all the time. Absolute cleanliness must be maintained at all times. The droppings should be removed at least once a week.

Twice a year, in spring and autumn, a general clean-up should take place. The perches should be removed and burned until the outside is thoroughly charred. The building should be thoroughly whitewashed. For this purpose a spray pump not only facilitates the work, but does a much better job, the spray putting the whitewash into cracks and crevices, that would be difficult to reach with a brush.

A good spray pump will do as much in an hour as could ordinarily be done in a day with a brush. The perches should be thoroughly sprayed every week or so with kerosene to keep down the red mites. These mites attack the fowls only at night, and are found on the perches, or in cracks and crevices near the roosting place. Kerosene is an effective remedy, but it should be applied frequently.

The litter should be replaced with clean material at least once a month. The nests should be looked to frequently. Straw is a poor material for nests, as the hollow straws make nice hiding and breeding places for red mites. Excelsior is preferred by many. However, the best material for nesting purposes is tobacco stems.

When the house has been thoroughly rid of the pests the fowls should receive attention. There are many lice powders on the market, but the safest plan is to make your own at home as needed. Farm and Home says the best formula is two ounces crude carbolic acid, four ounces gasoline and one pound air-slacked lime. The carbolic acid and gasoline should be thoroughly mixed and poured over the lime, stirring the whole mass thoroughly. Keep away from fire. After standing for several days a fine powder is the result. Use in a sifter-top can. Experience has shown that this powder it very effective.

What's the Use of Cooking

When you don't have to?

Post Toasties

are skilfully and fully cooked at the factory—ready to serve direct from package with cream, and sugar if you like.

These thin bits of toasted corn (sold by grocers) are crisp, delicious, satisfying and convenient.

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As a member of the headless army you are a piece of mechanism with an earning capacity limited to about $600 a year.

As a *head* man you can multiply that income by ten, and more.

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Concrete Construction	Good English
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Textile Manufacturing	Industrial Designing
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Telephone Expert	Window Trimming
Mechan. Engineer	Show Card Writing
Mechanical Draftsman	Advertising Man
Architectural Draftsman	Stenographer
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Name

Present Occupation

Street and No.

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Eleven Jeweled

Genuine eleven jeweled Railroad watch, worth $16 to anyone who requires an absolutely reliable timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. ... dial, stamped and guaranteed eleven jewels, brequet hairspring, ... quick train. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-silver dustproof ... both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin watches ... this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $3.75 ... this advertisement with $3.75 and watch will be sent to you by return mail ... paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $3.75 today.

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BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5824—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

This frock can be made with or without the plastron and the skirt is a slender three-piece model, one of the most fetching styles of the season. The frock is simple to construct and may be made of fine lawn, all-over and flouncing, as suggested by the illustration, or of one material, marquisette, cotton voile, flowered organdy or dimity being available. The pattern, 5824, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires, as represented, 2¾ yards of 36 inch lawn, 2 yards of 22 inch all-over, 2¾ yards of 14 inch flouncing and 7⅝ yards of insertion, or of plain material 5 yards, 36 inches wide.

5815—Ladies' Fichus.

Many women prefer to make their neck fixings at home and the fichus here shown, designed for ladies and misses, will be found very simple to fashion and quite attractive, whether developed in plain goods, all-over, or bordered material, as suggested by the drawings. The pattern, 5815, is cut in small, medium and large sizes. Medium size requires for No. 1 1¼ yard of 22 inch all-over and 2¾ yards of edging; for No. 2, 1 yard of 36 inch net and 3½ yards of edging, and No. 3, 2 yards of 9 inch border goods.

4658—Ladies' Apron.

This is a splendid design for work apron as it is generously protective, yet is quite attractive looking. It has bib that covers the front of the waist and fastens near the neck at the back. Available materials include gingham, linen, percale and chambray. The pattern, 4658, is cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires [illegible] yards of [illegible] inch material or 3⅛ yards of 36 inch goods.

5814—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

This costume is up to the minute in style features, yet is so simple to make that the young girl can fashion it herself without difficulty. The waist is made with deep armholes and can be finished with or without the peplum. The skirt is cut in three pieces.

The pattern, 5814, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material and ⅜ of a yard of 27 in. all-over.

5827—Ladies' Three-Gored Skirt.

Here is a smart skirt model and one that will serve for separate wear or for costume completion. The design is in three gores and can be finished with empire or regulation waistline. The garment closes at the back. Any wanted material may be selected for development.

The pattern, 5827, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of [illegible] inch material.

5810—Misses' Corset Cover.

Here is a nice corset cover model designed for the miss and small woman. It is quite simple to fashion, being cut in one piece. The short puff sleeves are specially attractive. Cambric, lawn, nainsook, batiste and cross-bar dimity may be used with a bit of beading for the neck edge and narrow ribbon to regulate the fullness.

The pattern, No. 5810, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 1⅛ yards of 36 inch material 1⅜ yards of beadings and 1¾ yards of ribbon.

5825—Ladies' Waist.

The attractive waist given in this design is to be worn with a guimpe. It is pretty fashioned of silk, pongee or linen. The collar and revers are of contrasting goods. The design is quite simple to follow.

The pattern, 5825, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require [illegible] yards of 36 inch material and ½ [illegible] of contrasting goods.

5828—Ladies' Dress.

The front closing is a feature of this charming frock. It is very simple to construct, having body and sleeves in one. The skirt is a four-gored design. The model is excelent for development in serge, mohair, pongee or linen, but almost any material one would decide upon will work up beautifully, as the dress has such good style.

The pattern, 5828, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

5506—Girls' Dress.

This little fr[illegible] has body sleeves in [illegible] and closes at [illegible] back. It is [illegible] simple to c[illegible]struct and m[illegible] be carried out [illegible] linen, pique, [illegible]dras, chamb[illegible] or gingham [illegible]

The pattern, No. 5506, is [illegible] in sizes 6 to [illegible] years. Medium size requires [illegible] yards of 27 i[illegible] goods or [illegible] yds. of 36 [illegible] material.

Don't Wear a Truss!

Brooks' New Scientific Appliance—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Affording Instant Relief—Made for Men, Women and Children.

SENT ON TRIAL.

No risk in ordering—Money will be refunded if not satisfied.

After thirty years' experience in curing rupture, I have invented an Appliance which will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip, yet is light, cool and comfortable. It conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting, and costs less than many common trusses. There are no springs or hard, lumpy pads, and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I make it to your measure, and send it to you on a **strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded**, and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it.

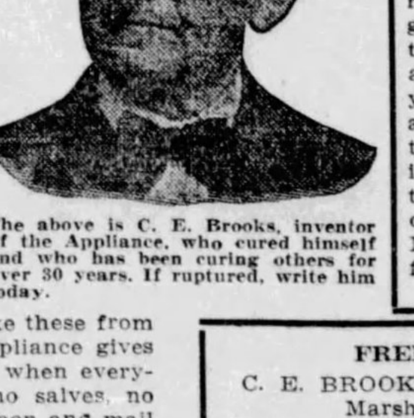
"YOUR APPLIANCE CURED ME."

Rose City, Mich., Sept. 20, 1911.

Dear Mr. Brooks.

Dear Sir:—I received a letter from you some time ago. Have neglected to answer it but will do so now. Being a well man I suppose I did not think to answer it as soon as if I had been afflicted in the way I was before I got your Appliance. I want to thank you right here for the great benefit you have done me. Your Appliance is a God-send to anyone who is afflicted with rupture. I cannot speak highly enough to recommend it and will go to the justice of the peace and take my solemn oath that your Appliance cured me. Yours very truly,

DUDLEY BETTS.



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him today.

"I AM CURED."

Casstown, Miami Co., O., Sept. 3, 1911.

Mr. C. E. Brooks.

Dear Sir:—I write you these few lines to let you know what your Appliance has done for me. I had been ruptured for two years and could not get a truss that would hold me. I tried different ones, but none would answer the purpose until I received your Appliance. After wearing it about a year I am cured and my rupture does not come down or bother me in any way. I will gladly recommend the Brooks Rupture Appliance to anyone who is in need of such a thing. Many thanks for what you have done for me. Yours sincerely,

ALONZO WOLF.

I have received thousands of letters like these from grateful patients the world over. This appliance gives **instant relief**, and effects permanent cures when everything else has failed. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Fill out the attached coupon and mail today, and I will send you free my illustrated Book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my Appliance, and giving you the names of many people who have tried it and are now permanently and soundly cured. Remember, I send my appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Send free coupon now.

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4 Acres $1,300, Easy Terms
apple orchard alone worth more than ... trees produced 500 barrels last year; ... place for poultry: all tillable except six ... spring watered pasture; near village, ... neighbors, etc., 5-room house, spring ... barn 30x38, milk house, granary, poultry ... other outbuildings; owner needs ... money to purchase larger farm; if ... now only $1,300, easy terms. All details ... traveling directions to see this and other ... farms in this famous apple country, page ... Strout's Farm Catalogue 35," just out, copy ... Station 105, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, ... Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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All metal parts. Outwears ordinary leather halter and retails for less. Fits any horse or cow. Adjustable to any size head. Cannot slip off. The harder the pull, the tighter the halter is drawn. Every horse or cattle owner buys. BIG MONEY MAKER. SALES EASY. BIG DEMAND. Write today for Free Sample to workers. THOMAS HALTER CO. 6678 Barny St. Dayton, O.

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...ON'T CUT OUT A VARICOSE VEIN USE ABSORBINE.JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

A mild, safe, antiseptic, discutient, resolvent liniment, and a proven remedy for this and similar troubles. Mr. R. C. Kellogg, Becket, Mass., before using this remedy, suffered intensely with painful and inflamed veins; they were swollen, knotted and hard. He writes: "After using one and one-half bottles of ABSORBINE, JR., the veins ...e reduced, inflammation and pain gone, and I ...e had no recurrence of the trouble during the ... six years." Also removes Goitre, Painful ..., Wens, Cysts, Callouses, Bruises "Black ...Blue" discolorations, etc., in a pleasant manner. ...$1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. ...ok 5 G free. Write for it. ...F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

...ECZEMA ...so Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc. ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when ... cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. ... I make this broad statement after putting ten years ... time on this one disease and handling in the meantime ... of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I ... care what all you have used, nor how many doctors ... told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a ... to show you that I know what I am talking about. If ... will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL ... mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you ... a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. ... are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a ... to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world ... for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you ... truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 519 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

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A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of time

... have a New Method that cures Asthma, ... we want you to try it at our expense. No ... whether your case is of long-standing or ... development, whether it is present as ... fever or chronic Asthma, our method is an ... cure. No matter in what climate you ... no matter what your age or occupation, our ... will certainly cure you right in your own ...

... especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, ... opium preparations, fumes, "patent ... etc., have failed. We want to show ... at our own expense that this new ... will end all difficult breathing, all ... and all those terrible paroxysms at ... for all time.

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FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 278 C, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y. Send free trial of your method to:

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

FOREST PRESERVATION

Please tell all you can about forest preservation in this country.—L. S. F., Richburg, N. Y.

In many of the states of the United States measures have been taken to protect and preserve the forests. New York has purchased and set aside 1,500,000 acres for a forest reserve. Guards patrol the reserves to prevent theft of timber and to protect the forest against fire. Trees are being planted on the open places at the rate of 500,000 seedlings annually. Pennsylvania has 700,000 acres of timber land set aside for reserves. A school for forest wardens has been established. All the mature timber is being removed from the Pennsylvania forests. Minnesota has a forest fire law. The fire warden is charged with the responsibility of suppressing fires. In Indiana private owners are encouraged by the state to plant trees. Many other states have set aside large tracts for forest reserves.

The federal government has also done much in the way of forest preservation. A number of forest reservations have been set aside under the name of national parks. A bureau of forestry established under the jurisdiction of the agriculture department promotes the conservative handling of national, state and private forest lands and the best utilization of forests products; investigates methods and kinds of trees for planting, and gives practical assistance to tree planters, studies commercially valuable trees to determine their best management and use; tests the strength and durability of timbers, and determines the best methods of extending their life through seasoning and preservative treatment; investigates forest fires, turpentine orcharding, and other forest problems; conducts examinations to ascertain changes in the boundaries of existing national forests and acres suitable for new reserves; and makes experiments for forest planting upon reserves that have been denuded by flames.

ARBOR DAY

I would like to have some information on Arbor day if you will be so kind as to print it in the Bureau.—J. J., Irving, Kan.

Arbor day is the annual tree-planting day appointed by nearly every state in the Union, sometimes as a legal holiday and sometimes merely advisory. The date for observing this holiday varies in the different states according to their respective climates. The purpose of the day is to prevent the deforestation of many parts of this country. Early in the nineteenth century people began to see that a remedy must be had to prevent the inroads upon the forests. Several books upon the subject were written, but the first to propose a regular Arbor day was J. Sterling Morton, late commissioner of agriculture, then of Nebraska, who succeeded in inducing his almost treeless state to set apart a day for planting trees. In 1872 almost a million trees were planted in the state on the day set aside. The first states to copy Nebraska were Kansas and Tennessee and then Minnesota. It was not until 1882 that Ohio joined, and from then on state after state rushed to take part in observing the day.

MALCOLM R. PATTERSON

Please give a sketch of the life of M. R. Patterson, at the time governor of Tennessee.—B. Y. C., Smithville, Tenn.

Malcolm Rice Patterson, former governor of Tennessee, was born in Somerville, Alabama, June 7, 161. He received the degree of A. M. from the Christian Brothers' college in Memphis. Patterson also took up some studies at Vanderbilt University. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, practicing in Memphis. From 1894 to 1900 Patterson was district attorney of Shelby county, Tennessee; from 1901 to 1907 was a member of the United States congress from the tenth district of Tennessee; and lastly was governor of the state for two terms, from 1907 to 1911.

SAMUEL CROTHERS

Will you please give a short sketch of the life of Samuel Crothers, in the columns of your paper?—I. M. F., Norwalk, Ohio.

Samuel McChord Crothers, the clergyman, was born June 7, 1857. In 1874 he was graduated from Pinceton, and three years later from the Union Theological Seminary. He also received degrees from other leading universities. In 1877 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and became pastor in Eureka, Nevada, the same year. Crothers was also a pastor at Gold Hill, Nevada, and Santa Barbara, California. In 1882 he entered the Unitarian ministry, becoming a pastor at Brattleboro, Vermont. He has held other pastorates since then. In 1894 Crothers became pastor of the First Church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is still holding that position.

MICHIGAN DIVORCE LAW

I would like to have you publish the divorce law of the state of Michigan.—H. J. H., Batle Creek, Mich.

Residence within the state for one year is required by the divorce law of Michigan. Causes for absolute divorce in the state are felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the court for cruelty and neglect to provide.

THE MAINE

Please tell about the sinking of the battleship Maine in the harbor at Havana.—M. L. E., Stayton, Ore.

In January, 1908, the Maine was sent to Havana on a friendly mission. On February 15, at 9 p. m., she was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, or torpedo, with a loss of 260 lives. A court of inquiry was immediately appointed to inquire into the disaster. The court reported that the battleship was destroyed "by the explosion of a submarine mine which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her farward magazines.

Recently the battleship was raised by government engineers and the cause of her sinking was found to be by an external explosion. The bodies of her crew were taken off and buried in Arlington cemetery. The old warship was sunk again off the Cuban coast.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

I would like to have the Question Bureau please give me the names of the justices of the United States supreme court.—J. B., Bainbridge, Ohio.

The associate justices are Joseph McKenna, of California, appointed in 1898; Oliver W. Holmes, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1902; William R. Day, of Ohio, appointed in 1903; Horace Lurton, of Tennessee, appointed in 1909; Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia; Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming; Charles Hughes, of New York, all appointed in 1910. Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, was appointed in 1912 to succeed former Justice Harlan. The chief justice is Edward D. White, of Louisiana, appointed associate justice in 1894, and chief justice in 1910. There is one vacancy in the court, caused by the death of Justice Harlan. The chief justice receives the annual salary of $13,000 and the associate justices $12,500 each.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

I would like to know in what states can a man under 21 years of age become married without the consent of his parents.—W. R. L., Columbia City, Ind.

In most of the states which have laws upon the subject 21 years is the age males must have attained before they can marry without the consent of their parents. In California, Delaware, Idaho and North Dakota they need only be 18 years old, and in Tennessee the age they can marry without the approval of their parents at 16.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

I desire to have published a short biography of Oliver Wendell Holmes.—M. A. C., Caseville, Mich.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809, being the third in a family of five children of Abel Holmes, a clergyman. He graduated from Harvard in 1829. He studied law for the year following at Cambridge, and in that time produced some of his best known humorous pieces. He then turned to medicine, spending three years in its study in Paris. In 1839 he was chosen professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth. In 1840 he married Amelia Lee Jackson, and resigned his professorship to practice in Boston. When the Atlantic Monthly was established in Boston in 1857 he was one of the first contributors. Holmes died in Boston, Mass., October 8, 1894.

NATURALIZATION LAWS

I wish you would print an explanation of the naturalization laws of this country.—P. B. J., Greentown, Ind.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any state having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

At the time of his application for admission, which must not be less than two or more than seven years after such declaration or intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two creditable witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the state or district at least one year previously), to one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States and that he absoluely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make and express renunciation of the same. No person who believes or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence.

An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of 18 years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States at least five years, and later having attained the age of 21 years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

GEORGE ELIOT

Will you give a sketch of the life of George Eliot?—W. F., Hooper, Neb.

Mary Ann Evans, known to the world as George Eliot, was born at the South Farm, about a mile from Griff, in the parish of Colton, in Warwickshire, November 22, 1819. Miss Evans began her literary life by translating Strauss' Life of Christ, which appeared in 1846. After her father's death, which occurred in 1849, she became allied with Dr. Chapman in the editorship of the Westminster Review. Dr. and Mrs. Chapman were at this time in the habit of receiving a few boarders at their large house in the Strand, and Miss Evans made her home with them. Here she found herself in the center of a literary circle, which included George Henry Lewes, then a young man just becoming known. The development of this friendship and final union with Lewes are too well known to be more than mentioned here. It was in 1856 that Miss Evans began to write fiction. At Richmond, in September of that year she commenced her Scenes of Clerical Life, the opening being Amos Barton. The Scenes were sent to Blackwood's Magazine by Lewes, and published first in that magazine and afterward in book form, under the name of George Eliot, the secret of their authorship being withheld from the publishers even. Lewes died in 1878, and in 1880 Miss Evans married Mr. J. W. Cross. Of the married life and final separation, the biography published by Mr. Cross after his wife's death contains but a slight record. George Eliot and Mr. Cross went abroad for a few months and after their return they took up their residence at 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where after a brief illness, she died at midnight December 22, 1880, of inflammation of the heart, induced by a cold. She was buried by the side of Lewes.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

I would like to have some information on The Hague conference.—W. H. N., Bowen, Ill.

The Hague conference was a conference of all the chief powers of the world, and was held at The Hague in May, June and July, 1890, in response to a rescript issued by the authority of the Czar Nicholas II. in August, 1898. The rescript laid special emphasis on "the terrible and increasing burden of European armaments," and recommended for careful consideration the general peace and a possible reduction of armaments." The final act of the conference consists of three conventions. The first for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the second concerning the laws and customs of war on land, and the third for the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva conference of 1864; besides declaring against the use of projectiles and explosives from balloons, against the use of projectiles intended to diffuse deleterious gases, and against the use of expanding bullets. The most important of the conventions is the first under which a permanent court of arbitration has been established at The Hague. Non-signatory powers may make use of the court under prescribed conditions. This convention also provides a definite machinery for good offices and mediation. The three conventions and the three declarations were ratified by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Siam and Spain. Great Britain ratified the conventions.

IMMIGRATION IN 1911

Please tell how many immigrants came into this country in the year 1911, and from what nations they came.—C. M. C., Woodlawn, Ill.

In 1911 there were 878,587 immigrants who entered the United States. Austria-Hungary sent 159,057; Belgium, 5,711; Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, 4,695; Denmark, 7,555; France, including Corsica, 8,022; German Empire, 32,061; Greece, 26,226; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 182,882; Netherlands, 8,358; Norway, 13,950; Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands, 8,374; Roumania, 2,522; Russian Empire and Finland, 158,721; Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands, 5,074; Sweden, 20,780; Switzerland, 3,458; Turkey in Europe, 14,438; England, 52,426; Ireland, 29,112; Scotland, 18,796; Wales, 2,162; other Europe, 377; China, 1,460; Japan, 4,520; India, 524; Turkey in Asia, 10,229; other Asia, 695; Africa, 956; Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, 984; Pacific islands, not specified, 59; British North America, 56,830; Central America, 1,193; Mexico, 19,889; South America, 3,049; West Indies, 13,403; other countries, 39.

The Silver Dollar.

The silver dollar has undergone many changes since it was put in circulation in 1794. On the face of the first dollar there was stamped the head of a young woman, turned to the right and with hair flowing as if she was in a gale of wind; but, in 1796, congress came to her relief and ordered her hair to be tied up with a bit of ribbon. The 15 stars, which appeared on the first dollar, were after this reduced to the original 13 in recognition of the number of states. In 1836 the design was again changed and the dollar bore the figure of a woman dressed in a flowing garment. The designer forgot, however, to put in the 13 stars, and the coin was discarded, the new design having the woman surrounded by stars. Her air was defiant and stiff looking, and, in 1838, dollars were issued which were more artistic in treatment. The first dollars bearing the motto "In God We Trust" were coined in April, 1864, and in 1873 the era of the trade dollar began, lasting just five years. The liberty dollar made its appearance in 1878. Miss Anna W. Williams, a public school teacher of Philadelphia, sat for the portrait.

Coloring Fishes.

London Globe.

Flowers can be artificially colored, we know, with more or less success by chemical agency. Animals generally escape counterfeiting, with few exceptions. The latest in counterfeiting is the carp.

In Sicily it is said that by introducing into the water chalk, iron and little peat, colors will be imparted to the carp. After treatment in a bath of these concomitants for a fortnight the fish is given another chemically prepared bath, into which is introduced iron and tan. By increasing or diminishing the quantities the colors can be either accentuated or diminished. The process is somewhat hazardous, but we learn from a Paris contemporary that in the end an apparently new species of ornamental fish is produced, which commands a high price.

French Soldiers New Helmet

London Chronicle.

M. Detaille has reported to the French war office on the new "casque" for the infantry. He has reverted to a modification of the fifteenth century helmet, known as the 'Bourguignotte." If the new equipment is adopted the French infantryman will wear in war a helmet of steel with a ridge of bronze over the round of the head. The front and back will be identical, so that it can be worn either way. At each side is a head of a lion in bronze to fix the ends of the chain straps, and on the left side a tricolor cockade is used as an ornament. The weight will be nearly 21 pounds.

The French authorities have not observed that one of the first things that our men did in South Africa was to lose their heavy helmets, and obtain, in the mysterious way soldiers do these things, a soft felt hat or cap. If, according to Gilbert, "that man is but an ass, who fights in a cuirass," equally foolish is the soldier of today who goes marching in a steel helmet weighing a couple of pounds.

Where Hearing Ceases.

Harper's Weekly.

In England experiments have been made showing, it is said, that a vibration of sound having an amplitude of less than one twelve-millionth of a centimeter could still affect the sense of hearing. Such a vibration would be so short that it would have to be enlarged one hundred times before the most powerful microscope could render it visible, supposing that it were susceptible of being seen at all. Aged persons, it is said, do not hear high notes which are audible to young people, and there is reason to believe that babies hear notes that are inaudible to their elders.

Gas and Electric Light.

Chicago Tribune.

Tests on the influence of light sources on the air of a dwelling room have just been made in a room 14 feet long, 12 feet wide and 12 feet high, provided with one door and two windows, also a latticed ventilator, eight inches from the floor and one on the opposite side eight inches from the ceiling. For the first experiment a tantalum electric lamp was burned; for the second experiment a Welsbach gas light of like candle power was used. Tests made after a three hours' burning showed that the electric light increased the amount of carbon dioxide by 0.154 per cent the gas light by only 0.131 per cent. The fact that a larger amount of carbon dioxide may be found when electric lights are used has been attributed to the hotter gase flame, which causes a more effective circulation of the air and therefore removes the carbonic acid gase more speedily.

Campaign Against Hookworm.

South Atlantic Quarterly.

The State Association of County Superintendents of Schools has formally indorsed our work, probably three-fourths of the 10,000 public school teachers have received our literature, 8,000 of them have attended our lectures, 700 schools have been visited, and approximately 25,000 school children have been microscopically examined. Short articles have been supplied to each of the 230 newspapers in the state at intervals of one to three weeks and have generally been published. In counties having the dispensaries, illustrated pages have been published, and posters and handbills broadcasted. There have been 974 public lectures delivered in about 84,808 people; 80,363 people have had microscopic examinations for the infection made. Since July 1, in round numbers, $700 worth of thymol at wholesale prices has been dispensed.

In short, the people are having their eyes opened. They are beginning to appreciate the meaning of the disease, and are actively joining in the warfare against it. Scepticism and squeamishness are rapidly disappearing. Backed by this evidence we are convinced, even though the duration of our campaign is not to be numbered in days or months, that sufficient momentum has already been gained to insure the rapid and final eradication of hookworm disease.

Decorate Grave of Dickens.

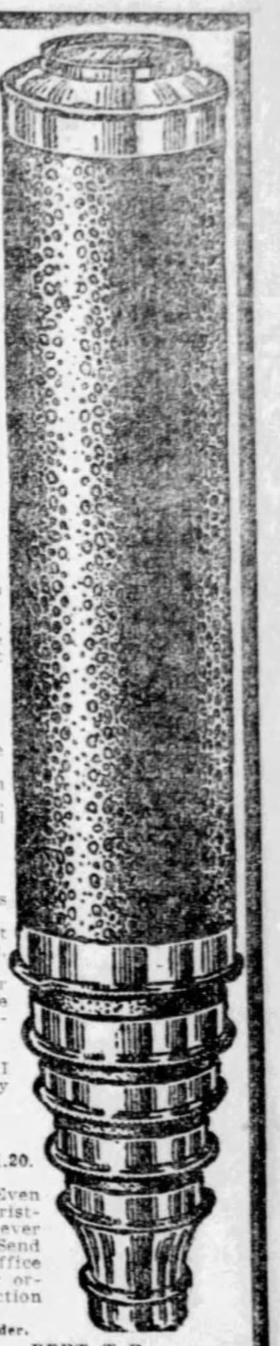
New York Sun.

Over the grave of Alfred Tennyson Dickens, the son of the novelist, a service in memory of the father was held under the auspices of the American Dickens League. The grave in Trinity cemetery was decorated by flowers from the Dickens societies.

In the Glacial Epoch.

It has been known during a long time that in western Europe man existed during the glacial epoch. We now know that the great ice age consisted of different glacial times separated by interglacial times. In glacial times the snow line dropped 3,000 or 4,000 feet below its present level in the Alps, whereas in interglacial periods it lay about 1,000 feet higher than at present. Thus the temperature seems to have been higher in the interglacial periods than it is now.

ONLY $1 For 60 Days
New EXCELSIOR Telescope and Solar Eye Piece



Here's a bargain. Never before has it been possible to obtain a telescope with solar eye piece attachment for less than $8 to $10. But because we bought up the stock of one of the largest European manufacturers in lenses we are enabled to sell you this outfit for $1. Think of it—the solar eye piece alone is worth more than that amount in the pleasure it gives—seeing the sun spots as they appear, and inspecting solar eclipses.

The Excelsior Telescope has a multiplicity of uses—its pleasure is never dimmed—each day discovers some new delight. Distinguish faces blocks away. Read signs invisible to the naked eye. Use it in cases of emergency.

Take the Excelsior Telescope with you on pleasure and vacation trips, and you can take in all the scenery at a glance—ships miles out; mountains encircled by vapors; bathers in the surf, tourists climbing up the winding paths.

Used as a microscope it is found of infinite value in discovering microbes and germs in plants and seeds, etc.

For certain classes of outdoor workers the Excelsior Telescope is a positive necessity. Who knows but that some time it may prove a source of aid that will repay its cost many times over?

For Lack of a Spy-Glass

the $10,000,000 Titanic and 1,600 lives were lost. What are you losing for want of a telescope or spy-glass?

The Excelsior Telescope is mechanically correct—bound in brass, brass safety cap to exclude dust. Powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Handy to carry—will go in pocket when closed, but when opened is

Over 3½ Feet Long

Circumference 5¾ inches. Heretofore telescopes of this size have sold for not less than $5 to $8.

F. S. Patton, Arkansas City, Kansas, writes: "Can count cattle nearly 20 miles; can see large ranch 17 miles east, and can tell colors and count windows in house."

L. S. Henry, The Saxon, New York, writes: "Your solar eye piece is a great thing. I witnessed the eclipse at the Austrian Tyrol when the sun was almost 80 per cent concealed."

COULD SEE SUN SPOTS.

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 10th, 1910. Telescope arrived O. K. I have seen the spots on the sun for the first time in my life.—Dan C. Safford.

PRICE $1 BY MAIL INSURED $1.20.

This Bargain is for 60 Days.

Buy now for summer vacation. Even buy it to give as a present next Christmas. It's worth it. For you may never have this opportunity again. Send money in registered letter, Post Office Order or bank draft payable to our order. Absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. Do It NOW.

Our New Catalogue of Guns Is Sent With Each Order.

Mysterious sun spots seen through solar eye piece.

KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., DEPT. T. B. 96 Chambers St., New York

Clothing Salesmen Wanted

$150.00 Per Month and expenses made by all our active men selling our popular line of clothing. No experience necessary—no capital required—no commission plan—no house to house canvass. You regulate your profits to suit yourself. This is high grade employment at high wages.

Nearly All Our Men Make $40.00 Every Week in the Year

Our Plan: We ship by prepaid express big outfit of cloth samples, lithograph fashion plates, tape measure, order blanks, advertising matter, everything free. We operate the largest mills in the U.S. and sell goods cheaper than any other house in the world. Finest tailored, all wool suits, $7.50 up. No difficulty getting orders at these prices. Everything guaranteed. Don't buy a suit or overcoat anywhere at any price until you see our amazing offer and biggest, lowest priced clothing line in U.S.

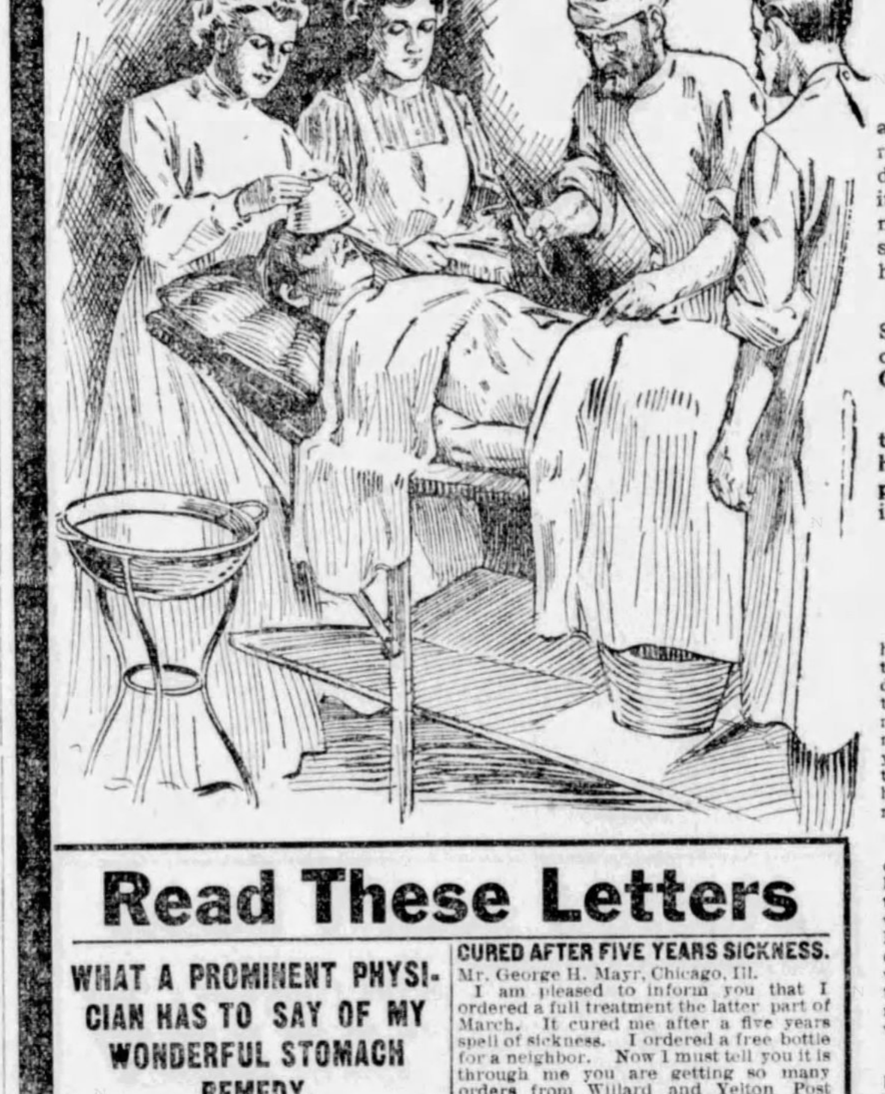
THE OLD WOOLEN MILLS CO. Adams and Market Sts. Department 251 CHICAGO

STOMACH SUFFERERS

Avoid Dangerous Operations.

Free $1.00 Bottle

Don't allow your Stomach Trouble to become so bad that an operation is necessary. Don't permit an operation until you have at least tried this FREE Bottle.



Let Me Send You a of My Wonderful STOMACH REMEDY

I will guarantee it to cure the most chronic cases and I want every one suffering from Stomach, Liver or Intestinal Troubles and Gall Stones to send at once for a Free Bottle.

It is a positive and permanent cure for

Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache, Appendicitis and Gall Stones

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with mucoid and catarrhal accretions, backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits—only one dose is usually required. I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to, and I again repeat I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to you absolutely Free so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that 75 per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from Gall Stones. I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and Gall Stones should not hesitate a moment, but send for this Free treatment at once.

I have watched sick people for years and have reached my hands out to thousands in the great depth of the Valley of Despair and brought them into the light of life and happiness. I want you, and each one suffering to know the full joys of living with every part of your system in beautiful accord and in absolute perfect harmony. This is possible if you will take this wonderful remedy. A FREE BOTTLE will positively prove it.

Don't Lose Hope

Why suffer with stomach trouble? Why give up hope—and despair of ever being cured? If other treatments have failed and you feel disheartened, don't allow it to discourage you from sending for this Free bottle. Don't say to yourself that it will not help you, before you have tried it, as it costs you nothing to take this wonderful remedy and judge for yourself its marvelous powers. You will, like the thousands of others who have been cured, bless the hour and offer fervent thanks for this wonderful remedy that has brought back your health.

Why suffer with those horrid griping pains that cut like a knife? They rob you of all the sweets of happiness. Each morning means another day of torture and agony; each meal is looked forward to with pain. No matter what you eat, you suffer. Life is one continual round of "Don't eat this and don't eat that." You can't sit down to a table, spread with necessities of life and know that you are going to enjoy them; that they are going to be turned into rich, red blood and strength which will give you vitality, health and happiness.

Almost every one who takes it declares that they have not felt so well in years since they have taken the first bottle, and this benefit is an entirely natural one, as the remedy contains no opiate, stimulant or any poisonous or injurious ingredients whatever. They are able to eat anything they want—even forget they have such a thing as a stomach. No more of the gnawing, aching dull sensations, no more paroxysms of pain, belching of gases, and other symptoms of indigestion that stomach trouble produces.

Don't suffer all this pain; don't dose yourself with every medicine and try every treatment, when Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy, which has cured and made thousands and thousands of sufferers happy is offered to you. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is absolutely pure and harmless. It is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act—Serial No. 25792. This medicine has been successfully taken by children of nine years of age, and by old people of eighty-eight years and will not harm you in any way.

Below we show an exact Photograph—actual size of Poisonous Mucoid Accretions removed by my remedy. They are the causes of about 99% of all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments.

Read These Letters

WHAT A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN HAS TO SAY OF MY WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY.

Sept. 12th, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—My wife received your letter and treatment a few days ago. She took the medicines as per directions Saturday with wonderful results, as she passed a large quantity of gall stones of various sizes. I will send you a money order herewith for balance of treatment. Have recommended you to several that I know need your treatment. I have practiced medicine 20 years and have used Olive Oil treatments for a long time for my wife, and I can assure you that your combination greatly surprised me. You shall hear from me again soon.

Yours gratefully,
ERNEST VINCENT, M. D.

WHAT A TRAINED NURSE HAS TO SAY.

Aug. 24th, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—To begin with I am a trained nurse and I had two patients that the doctors seemed unable to reach with their medicines and were trying to persuade the patient to submit to the knife. A friend who has tried your Wonderful medicine proposed that I recommend it to my patient, so I did. They agreed to try the medicine if I would try the sample on myself. To please my patients was why I sent for the sample. I know that your medicine is wonderful because it has cured Mrs. Clark Fitzsimmons of Orofino, Idaho and Mrs. Charley Frear of the same place. I am very glad that I was able to recommend your medicine to them.

LINNETTE HAVEL, Trained Nurse,
Box 284, Orofino, Idaho.

CURED AFTER FIVE YEARS SICKNESS.

Mr. George H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I am pleased to inform you that I ordered a full treatment the latter part of March. It cured me after a five years spell of sickness. I ordered a free bottle for a neighbor. Now I must tell you it is through me you are getting so many orders from Willard and Yelton Post Offices. I sojourned through Eastern Colorado and sang your praises and left your address wherever I went. I have not written you at an earlier date as I have just waited to see if I stayed cured before I let you know. Your remedy is surely a wonder. The Doctors told me I had appendicitis and would soon die if I were not operated on. I was lying in bed about all the time with misery most of the time for five years. I took treatment during March, have been busy ever since. It is the only medicine that hit the sore spot.—L. C. MOREHEAD, Willard, Oklahoma.

Doctor Said Cancer of the Stomach

July 22, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I write you this morning that I took my last drop of medicine yesterday morning and am now free from gall stones. It has made a new man of me. Sleep well, eat what I want and feel fine. No soreness left but I have some large boils. I think it drove them out. The Doctors said I had cancer of the stomach, and nothing would do but to be operated on, but they were mistaken. I have spent lots of money before and only got temporary relief, but I assure you I feel all right now. Passed about 400 gall stones.

Yours truly, WM. CAMPHELL,
Denver, Missouri

More Benefit Than From a $100 Treatment

May 31, 1910.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I rec'd the treatment you sent and can truthfully say I got more benefit from it than from a hundred dollar treatment I took last winter.

Very Respectfully,
MISS F. A. HARNESS,
1020 Pacific Ave., Bremerton, Wash.

A Few Names of People who have taken My Wonderful Stomach Remedy—and who state they have been CURED of various Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and Gall Stones.

Phil Strain, Bloomington, Ill.
Alma Loving, Russellville, Miss.
Mrs. Thomas Mulvihill, Detroit, Mich.
Mattie Kirkham, Fountain Head, Tenn.
W. G. Riddell, Burlington, Ky., Rd. No. 9
Mrs. E. P. Cady, Auburn, N. Y.
H. D. Chappell, Agt. Amer. Exp. Co., Scotland, Archer Co., Tex.
W. H. Kingsley, Beulah, Miss.
J. W. Blackburn, Fryatt, Ark.
Henry Oaks, New River, Tenn.
Henry Thomas, Mahrud, Miss.
Mr. M. A. McCann, Norwalk, Ohio.
Ralph Johnson, McComb, Miss.
C. L. Ward, Sawtelle, Cal.
Mrs. Callie Wells, 1123 Harrison St., Guthrie, Okla.
S. R. Allen, Buckeye, W. Va.
Chas. L. Morse, 8 Pearl St. Middleboro, Mass.
W. P. Cole, Medina, Tenn.
Fred Zwicke, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Estelle McAllister, Ludlow, S. D.
B. A. Dooley, 92 Union St., Clinton, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Daughtery, Conway, Pa., Beaver, Co.
Sarah E. Johnson, 1107 Bell St. Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Mrs. D. Burghduff, 75 Walnut St., Auburn, N.Y.
John Driver, Dunkirk, Ind.
W. D. Barr, 601 Walnut St., Irwin, Pa.
Mr. W. E. Cobb, Wichita Falls, Kans.

Fill out this FREE coupon now and mail to me. The full $1.00 bottle will be sent you without delay. Send no money—your name and address on the coupon is all—MAIL IT TODAY—WRITE PLAINLY.

GEO. H. MAYR, MFG. CHEMIST, 347 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St., Chicago

Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

Name ....

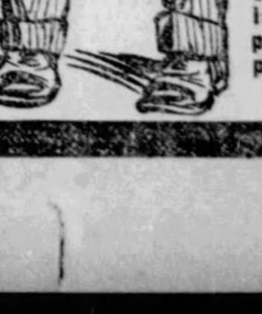
Address .... City ....

County .... State .... Express Office ....

My last word to you—Don't permit a dangerous operation. Not until you have tried this FREE BOTTLE. I care not how long you have suffered or how severe your case may be, I am confident my wonderful and harmless remedy will entirely and quickly restore you to perfect health without any ill effect. It has saved thousands from operations. It should you. I believe that eighty per cent of the operations are unnecessary and the knife could be avoided if the proper method of treatment was administered. Quite often sufferers of Stomach and Intestinal ailments or Gall Stones are told they have cancer of the stomach and other rare diseases.

GEO. H. MAYR, Mfg. Chemist,
347 Mayr Building, 156 Whiting Street, Chicago

References: Mercantile Agencies or State Bank of Chicago



You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits. One dose is all that is necessary to prove its wonderful powers to CURE.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent postpaid free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Keep Posted

To know what is going on commercially it is necessary to give attention to passing events. One way to keep in touch with things that are worth while is to read The Blade's advertising columns. Do not overlook them for a single week.

THE APRIL PREMIUM

A list of 133 subscribers wins The Blade watch premium for the month of April. The person who sent in this list will receive award soon.

Americans in Mexico would rather get out than feel at home.

How fast the clock runs when one is behind with his work. Ever notice it?

If a person didn't believe more than half he hears there wouldn't be much worth repeating.

To be a dark horse a man can't be talked about too much before the convention convenes.

Figures may not lie, but campaign managers can train them to jump through a hoop.

It would be interesting to know whether the average loafer lives on a meat or vegetable diet.

A Michigan man killed himself because his wife talked too much. Bet being a widow doesn't stop her.

A Roosevelt candidate from Illinois weighs 450 pounds. A seat in the convention will mean something to him.

"Tells What He Stands For," says a headline referring to Colonel Roosevelt. And he runs for the same principle.

An Arkansas woman who kissed a man was fined $15. Some men would have been gallant enough to pay the fine.

The worst thing about reading a good novel is that you feel as if you had lost an old friend when it is finished.

"Can a phonograph be tuned?" asked the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Try pouring a little asthma remedy into it.

There may be some embarrassment connected with Mr. Taft's and Mr. Roosevelt's next ride in the inaugural carriage.

Taft men of Missouri are reported to have gotten cold feet, and in the next issue Mr. Taft was said to be red in the face.

Kansas announces "a million dollar rainfall." Not a word about the May flowers it will bring. Is there no poetry in Kansas?

Champ Clark is getting along pretty well, but it isn't probable that he would care to pay taxes on all the houn' dawgs in Missouri.

It is probable that Mr. Bryan would accept another nomination rather than let an inactive candidate like Uncle Jud have it.

One woman who paid $200 for a husband finds that he is not worth it. And what can she do? He is of no value to the junk dealer.

J. Pierpont Morgan has paid $400,000 for a few sheets of Coptic writing. Few of our modern writers can hope to get more than $1 a word.

A Pennsylvania bachelor left a fortune to be distributed among his heirs when his cat dies. That cat will have to conduct itself above reproach.

The Houston Post is predicting the nomination of Uncle Jud Harmon. The Post never misses a chance to get in the front rank of discredited prophets.

A Kansas farmer is advertising for "a good milker who will not swear at the cows." We must accept this as still further evidence that the world is growing better.

One correspondent laments that there is not as much flirtation as there was before the woman suffrage movement became active. Probably the men are afraid now.

A Spanish editor has been sent to prison for eight years for publishing a comical picture of King Alfonso. Must have been taken while Alf was trying to raise whiskers.

After being pronounced the wisest man on earth by Andrew Carnegie, Senator Elihu Root will be expected to say something pretty bright every time he opens his mouth. It is some responsibility.

THE FUTURE WHEAT SUPPLIES.

The answers to the question, "Where is the wheat of the future coming from?" have been:

Canada has unlimited territory for wheat growing.

Dry farming is the salvation.

Farmers will raise wheat instead of other crops when the price is worth their while.

Scientific agriculture will triple the yield.

The limitless northwest has a limit in spite of the advertisements of the railroad folders. The three great provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have immense areas still untouched of the plow, but more sober examination has shown that they will not all grow wheat. Seventy miles north of the Saskatchewan river the rocks begin. The Hudson bay country is unsuited to wheat. The prediction that the wheat fields are to extend clear to the Arctic circle will have to be withdrawn from circulation.

Dry farming developments are one of the sensations of modern agriculture, but their services are restricted. One-half of the dry farm stays idle while the other half grows grain. Low averages are the rule.

Though wheat has gone to a dollar since the question of supply was first asked, farmers who might be expected to sow wheat have stuck to corn and to the beef and pork which corn makes.

The answers come down to scientific agriculture.

It has been calculated by those who know that three bushels of wheat can be made to grow where one grows now. Two billions of bushels could be produced on an acreage today producing less than a billion bushels. In forty years, the average yield in England was raised from 11 to 34 bushels.

The slow-thinking, slow-acting, intensely prejudiced character of the English farmer is proverbial. If the American farmer, with his higher intelligence, greater willingness to try and his present respect for the new science of agriculture, turns to the problem in earnest, it will not be forty years, but ten years, when the two billion crops will have been reported.

SAILORMEN.

If it is true that there were vessels within easy reach of the sinking Titanic, vessels which beheld, but which paid no attention to the signals of distress, the fact will constitute a terrible indictment of the character of modern sailors. The unwritten law of the sea makes it obligatory to save the castaway and the shipwrecked at whatever cost and peril to the rescuers.

The tale of the W. F. Sauber and her gallant captain, James Jackson, will never be forgotten by those who ply the lakes. Though the Sauber was sinking with the weight of the ice upon her, her crew went to the rescue of the sinking Yale. In the big storms of 1909, the captain of a freighter slammed his vessel up against a wrecked and burning vessel off Point Pelee until every imperiled man had leaped to safety.

The lake sailormen are of the same breed as those who risk their lives upon salt water. The breed has surely not all been concentrated here. The traditions have not died out. The unwritten law still rules. The tales told the congressional investigators should not be accepted as truth until they are verified by the most unquestionable of evidence.

CHANGED OPINIONS.

The Republican national platform of 1908 declared:

In this greatest era of American advancement the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington, or preserved under Lincoln, has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have become cardinal principles of political faith.

It was to the Republican platform of 1908 that Mr. Taft gave his heartiest endorsement. Toward its declarations he expressed abiding faith. The other day Mr. Taft pronounced Mr. Roosevelt a dangerous man, "wholly unfitted to serve as an executive.

A LOOMING PROBLEM.

Several months ago, the secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union declared that the new slogan of labor was to be five hours a day, five days a week, five dollars a day.

The working day has been brought down from fourteen to twelve hours to nine and eight hours. It would be foolish to pronounce a movement for a five-hour day impossible of achievement in view of what has been accomplished through organized effort. No doubt a long and a hard campaign, an educational course and a tightening of the binding hoops of unionism could bring it about. But labor in general has not yet decided to adopt the Boston man's slogan—and possibly because it begins to catch glimpses of a force that is likely to make such a problem of secondary importance. We refer to the tremendous stride in the invention of machinery.

The introduction of new mechanical apparatus has for the most part created new employments. It has not destroyed human labor, but added to it and stimulated it. Yet the turning point has been reached where skilled labor, much of it made by mechanical developments, is having to surrender its place to unskilled labor, the machinery performing such services which heretofore had required extraordinary deftness and intelligence. It is no far step from this revolution in the crafts to the next one when labor, displaced by machinery, is like to become a drug in the market.

In spite of this threat, there is not the corresponding threat that labor shall be reduced to vagabondage. It will adjust itself to altered conditions with nothing worse than occasional and localized outbursts against mechanical equipment. The solution possibly lies in a return of a large part of the population of industrial centers to the soil—with the help and the direction of the state.

THE RUNNING MATES.

Amid the rumblings, boomings, earthquake shudders and boiler explosions of the contests for presidential nominations, a fine-tuned ear may detect a still, small voice, asking:

Who for vice-president?

It cannot be doubted that many workers are busily engaged just at this moment in whittling, paring and wiping the joints of the vice presidential booms. There always are. But just where these self-sacrificing patriots are, no one has seemed to have taken the time to learn. The sound of their hammers and the sizzling of their melting pots are lost in the racket of putting up the main tent. Yet no expedition need be fitted out to search for these political violets. They will be at the conventions, with their booms nicely tucked under their arms and their faces all a-shine with hope. For no matter how a great a joke the vice-presidency is to the country, how ambitious statesmen look upon the office as a graveyard, how lost to fame and promotion the successful candidate becomes, there are never any lack of willing victims. It is something to be one of the twins pictured on a button for a season.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD.

As the alchemist sought for the way by which he might transmute base lead and copper into the precious metals of silver and gold, so there are chemists, hard-headed and matter-of-fact, who cannot resist the temptation of seeking to make diamonds out of material of less price.

Many years ago, a Frenchman, Moisson by name, did succeed in making diamonds, though not of commercial value. He caused carbon in the form of sugar to be liquified in iron under the terrific heat of an electric furnace. Then he plunged the crucible into cold water. The sudden pressure and strain thus created caused part of the carbon to be crystallized into minute diamonds. A German chemist now has followed after the French experimentalist and produced diamonds from illuminating gas, still small and unmarketable.

The two men seem to have been satisfied with proving scientific theories correct. But others may not so easily be made content. They may take up the work and persist until they have made diamonds, as rubies have been made, that will pass current with the gem buyers. There will be a bigger story to tell then than that about the discovery. It will be devoted to the collapse of the diamond market.

A THREAT TO APPLE ORCHARDS.

The blister canker fungus which has afflicted the apple orchards of southern and eastern Ohio for some time, is gradually spreading. Unless it is checked, it is likely to diffuse itself throughout the state and bring to an end one of the most important sources of agricultural revenue.

The experiment station at Wooster reports that this disease finds entrance into the trees through the wounds of decayed branches and those left after pruning. To check it, the orchards must be examined carefully and all branches found to be infected cut away and burned. The Wooster experts declare that the work is one of sanitation. It is as imperative a job for the orchard owner as it is a constant necessity for cities to keep the streets clean and their sewers flushed. The blister canker fungus is a disease and must be treated as a disease if apple growing in Ohio is not to become obsolete.

The experiment station calls attention to the work of preventing the growth of the chestnut tree blight. It pertinently asks if the apple orchards are not as valuable as the chestnut groves and do not deserve as much thoughtfulness.

AERIAL NAVIGATION IN 1912.

More than 100 lives have been lost since the aeroplane came in—a fact tending to support a prediction some years old that the art of navigation would be learned only after sacrifices paralleling those of a war between nations.

Yet it is possible that aviation will not have another year of such carnage as marked the business of flying in 1911. For the aeronauts admitted at the end of last season that the bottom had dropped out of the exhibition game. There may be few, possibly not one, great meet in 1912. The county fairs are not so eager as they were and prizes—now that they can be taken—are becoming rare. But more potent as a life-saving agency is the development of mechanical balancers. The Wrights have demonstrated that aeroplanes can soar like buzzards though the machines are without motive power. A Frenchman is said to have adapted the gyroscope to the flying machine so that it cannot be toppled over.

It is dangerous, however, to attempt to prophesy the aerial history of the coming season. For some one may suddenly invent an entirely novel and entertaining method of committing suicide among the clouds and fan public interest into still higher flame than ever.

THE CARELESS FEUDIST.

Clayton Black, of Texas, was in a sense a good family man. At least he upheld the family traditions, stood by the family hates and wars, and when members of the Echols clan began peppering at him, he promptly leaped for cover from behind which he could pepper back.

The records show that the Echols family came off the worse for that meeting. For it went to law about the matter and caused Black three times to prove an alibi, show he shot in self-defense and was guilty of malice toward none. In the end a jury was empaneled which agreed to take his word in preference to that of the Echols crowd.

Experienced feudists have learned that it is never wise to presume that your enemy is dead merely because it is so cowardly as to resort to the courts to settle family grudges. This is where Clayton Black failed. Just when he should have been most wary in turning corners, entering dark streets and passing lumber piles, he went forth proud, pompous, provocative—and unarmed. The chief of the Echols tribe could not resist such temptation. He "plugged" the reckless Mr. Black and removed him forever from the pageantry of Sweetwater, Texas.

It is an old moral, but worth repetition: If you have shooting acquaintances, don't leave your armament at home.

THE LINCOLN LETTER.

President Taft is making much of a letter from Robert T. Lincoln, son of the Emancipator, who expresses his friendliness toward all that Mr. Taft stands for and his abhorrence of the Roosevelt policies.

Robert Lincoln was special counsel to George M. Pullman and after his employer's death became president of the Pullman company. He held the office for several years, retiring a short time ago to the chairmanship of the board of directors. In his time the Pullman company has paid from 8 to 12 per cent annual dividends in addition to an extra cash dividend of 20 per cent, one stock dividend of 20 per cent, another of 36 per cent and a third dividend of 50 per cent. Who's Who names Mr. Lincoln as vice president of the Commonwealth-Edison Company and director of the Chicago Telephone and Central Union Telephone Companies, and director of the Commercial National Bank and the Pullman Trust & Savings Bank.

Mr. Lincoln, it will be seen, is steeped with the odor of corporation business. His company has been one of the hardest fighters against federal regulation. When all things come his way so happily, wealth and power, it is only natural that he dislikes the mere thought of change, that he clings with all his soul to the easy-going, sympathetic Taft and abhors the proposals of Mr. Roosevelt to take the country from the control of plutocracy and restore it to the people.

MEXICO INDIAN REBELS.

The Zapatistas are the most formidable rebels with which the Madero government of Mexico has to deal. They virtually hold two states against the administration and once they have formed a coalition with revolutionists in other parts of the country are likely to compel any administration which succeeds Madero's to come to any terms they propose.

The Zapatistas have two grounds of complaint. One is that the pledge to restore the lands of the Indians, seized by the pillagers of the Diaz retinue, has not been kept. The other is that their leader has not been made governor of his state—another promise that Madero is said to have made and forgotten. The country in which these rebels operate is dry, mountainous and thinly settled. The natives know the paths to the waterholes, the caves and the sources of food and ammunition supplies. Expeditions sent against them have failed, because their enemy will not fight in the open, has a strong taste for night attacks and is kept informed by a friendly populace.

The next captain of the destinies of Mexico will have to count on the strength and influence of these half-outlaw, half-patriot bands. Without them, he cannot have peace. With them he may have a friendly force that will show no modesty in asking for a division of the spoils.

THE SQUARE DEAL.

Once again Theodore Roosevelt has stamped his public service with the great seal of the Square Deal. Once more he has set for his countrymen an example of sturdy adherence to principle and unyielding devotion to plain justice.

In renouncing his clear legal title to the eight delegates-at-large from Massachusetts and demanding that the will of the people of the Bay State shall be made effecive, despite his own technical victory, the former President has set himself so far beyond and above the sordid practices of professional politicians that even his bitterest foes must admit the purity of the motives and the strength of the purposes of his presidential campaign. Mr. Roosevelt has lost eight delegates who were legally his own. He has delivered to the opposition eight convention votes that could have been cast for him. But he has gained infinitely in the faith and trust of his countrymen. He has done as the nation has learned to expect Theodore Roosevelt to do. He has played fair and scorned the cost.

At best Mr. Taft's victory in Massachusetts is a meager and comfortless one. There, in the heart of the standpat country, aided by every shred of strength that the federal patronage of reactionary New England could give him, backed by the powerful forces of Murray Crane and the Wall street interests he controls, with the echoes of his personal pleadings for votes fresh in the ears of the people, he yet could muster but a plurality of less than 4,000 out of a total of 150,000 votes. Without the courageous refusal of Mr. Roosevelt to profit by the elimination of ten thousand improperly marked ballots the President would have controlled but half of the state's delegation. It will read in political history as a barren and fruitless victory.

As an inevitable result of the Massachusetts outcome, the country will turn again to the President for an expression of his purpose with regard to the brazen theft of the delegations from Indiana and other northern states and the lawless use of federal patronage in Kentucky and throughout the south. The letter of Senator Dixon asking Mr. Taft's intention regarding the Kentucky steal remains unanswered. The protest of the majority of Indiana Republicans still stands ignored. Mr. Roosevelt's dealing with the Massachusetts situation must call these iniquities sharply to the public mind.

What is Mr. Taft going to do about it now?

LA FOLLETTE VOTES.

The La Follette campaign is as hopeless as a ghost astray. It is represented, as one political observer remarks, by the figure nine with the tail amputated. Yet it is still maintained and for a very plain and unmistakable purpose—to support the Taft reactionaries by drawing progressive votes from Roosevelt.

North Dakota has instructed its delegates for La Follette. But that the Republicans of that state are not complacently standing by their expression of preference is to be noted in the following editorial published by the Fargo Forum:

The North Dakotans who went into a hysterical spasm over the candidacy of La Follette must be doing some thinking after getting the returns from other states. The La Follette candidacy is about the deadest thing that remains outside of a morgue or a cemetery. The futility of its continuance must be apparent even to the egotistical Wisconsiner.

If the followers of La Follette in North Dakota really wanted to assist the nation-wide progressive movement—their action was the reverse. The candidacy of La Follette in the west is merely splitting the progressive strength. His presidential aspirations are beneficial—rather than detrimental—to President Taft.

Through an arrangement reached by the King & Tracy corporation-law-a-specialty political joint-stock concern with the News-Bee, the La Follette campaign is kept doped with oxygen in the Ninth Ohio district in the trust that it will pull a delegate or two away from Roosevelt La Follette is done for. He is down and out. But votes for him at Chicago, however few and futile, have a value which the Taft campaigners recognize.

Every progressive who marks his primary ballot for La Follette under instruction from the King and Tracy-News-Bee exhorters, gives his vote to Taft.

AN IMMORTAL.

William Jones was a bank clerk—one of the thousands of William Joneses and thousands of bank clerks. He was doomed at birth by the heritage of name to be of the many. In his selection of calling he became as a single blade of grain in a field of growing wheat.

William Jones jumped from a car and, walking around the rear platform, stepped before a moving car upon another track. He was picked up dead. The undertaker, who may perhaps in his day have seen the burial of many other William Joneses, did what he could to have the last offices proceed swiftly and smoothly. Earth to earth, he became of the company of the William Joneses who lie wherever the cemeteries of English speaking people exist.

Is there more to say of William Jones—member of the multitude? Oh, yes. We forgot. He left a wife and four children.

Whether the spirit of William Jones has joined the celestial band, whether it wandered lonely and far awaiting the call before the seat of judgment, whether it merge into a mass of which all life is taken, man, beast or bird, or whether it is gone forever like the breath that blows a candle-flame, the spirit of William Jones is immortal. For it moves in the flesh, it races in the blood, of the four children who are of the flesh and blood of William Jones. He was of the many, but whatever the answer to the enigma on the other side of the wall, William Jones is not to be lost and forgotten.

A SEASON OF FULMINATIONS.

The language of the present national campaign is pungent and peppery. Opening with a flow of words selected because of their razory edges, the campaign may be expected to close with sentences with fangs to them, warranted to make the opponent writhe and tion of a man bitten by a mad-dog.

But we must not think that this sort of campaigning is new. It is, in fact, only a revival. Washington was called more things and was charged with greater crimes than anyone is likely to say of Roosevelt. Lincoln lived and breathed and tranquilly performed his duties while eloquent speakers, north as well as south, were describing him as a cross between an orang-otang and a sewer rat. In England, it is a commonplace of pronounce a cabinet minister a traitor. While the naval budget was under discussion in the house of commons a year or so ago, one of the Unionist periodicals recommended hanging the first lord of the admiralty to the nearest lamp-post. The reciprocity elections of Canada brought forth language of a character that hasn't been in use on this side of the border since the lively "you lie, you villain" days of Horace Greeley.

So intense is the struggle of 1912 that few speakers will be inclined to pick and choose their words. The situation does not call for delicacy. It is no time for the soft-stop. For those who cannot bear English with burrs on it, it will be best to construct a sound-proof cyclone cellar and retire therein until after the fifth of November next.

Sunday School

THE TEACHER AND HIS NEW WORD

International Sunday School Lesson for May 12 Is "The aw of Love." Luke 6.27-38. Romans 3:8-10.

By William T. Ellis.

A picturesque Persian whom his American followers call "Master and whom his Persian followers acclaim as "Messiah," has come to these shores and is getting considerable attention from the public prints. Abbas Effendi, as he is commonly known, or Abdul Baha, as he really named, claims to be one in the succession of the long line of revealers of truth to the world. He brings a mild teaching of brotherhood and tolerance an universalism. In the long reach of things, neither the man nor his creed will figure very prominently, but it is wholesome at the moment to contrast him and the greater religious leaders who have gone before with Jesus and His philosophy. A fresh look at what Jesus taught is always profitable.

We scarcely would care to dignify our Persian guest by contrasting his little philosophy with that of Jesus It is fair, however, to call to mind the great founders of faiths which have won the allegiance of human hearts throughout the centuries, and to compare their philosophies with the philosophy of Jesus. Buddha, with his word of self immolation; Confucius with his doctrine of human relationships; Zoroaster with his teachings of the sanctity of the elements; all have made contributions to human thought. But nobody who possesses the discrimination and poise and intellectual integrity of the present-day scholar would think of giving these men rank as philosophers alongside of Jesus of Nazareth. The teachings of Christ are not only more comprehensive than those of any other, but they meet the pragmatist's test of making good. The Sunday Schools for two months are devoting their lessons to the utterances of Jesus which embody His mind.

The Disappointed Expectation.

All who heard the words that fell hot from the lips of the gentle Teacher sitting amid the waving lilies of the Galilean hillside, looked forward to the coming of a king who should be great in temporal might. That error is fundamental to human nature. We all greatly admire a king, the man of power and pomp and vast achievement. Only dimly are we learning to cry, "Thy gentleness hath made me great." George MacDonald has put the truth in his beautiful lines.

"They all were looking for a king
To slay their foes, and lift them high,
Thou cam'st a little baby thing
That made a woman cry.
"O Son of man, to right my lot
Nought but Thy presence can avail;
Yet on the road thy wheels are not,
Nor on the sea thy sail!
"My how or when thou wilt not heed,
But come down thine own secret stair;
That thou mayest answer all my need,
Yea, every bygone prayer."

Most of us have not eyes to see that this deep human note which was struck by the manner of Christ's coming and by his words of life, aimed at the hearts of men, is of first importance. The kingdom must come in the realm of character. Singular saints are the salt of society. New minds make new men, and new men make a new world. People count for most; Christ dealt not with abstractions, but with truths that commonplace men and women could work out in their own characters.

The Paradoxical Law.

Probably Jesus would not get first-page headlines in the newspapers today were He to come campaigning as of old. His platform is not highly spiced enough for popular taste. He did not utter dramatic sayings of the ear-catching kind; there are no majestical egotistical epigrams to His credit. Instead, he came quietly talking to people about the law of love.

Instead of telling men how to become great and mighty and rich, and how to overcome their fellows, He bade them give up their rights, endure wrongs, and serve mankind to the last drop of blood. To love in spite of all and to keep on loving with a self-forgetfulness and a selfabnegation that are bewildering, was His prescription. He was after a new society, created by the loving hearts of individuals. His goal was a kingdom, the kingdom which ultimately comprehends all men. We are beginning to understand this truth, which He put into these words:

"But I say unto you that hear, Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you. To him that smiteth thee on the cheek offer also the other; and from him that taketh away thy cloak withhold not thy coat also. Give to every one that asketh thee; and of him that taketh away thy goods, ask them not again; And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. And if ye love them that love you, what thank have ye? For even sinners love those that love them. And if ye do good to them that do good to you, what thank have ye? for even sinners do the same. And if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye? even sinners lend to sinners to receive again as much. But love your enemies, and do them good, and lend, never despairing; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be sons of the Most High; for he is kind toward the unthankful and evil. Be ye merciful, even be judged; and condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned; release and ye shall be released."

The Gentle Conqueror.

The world has come far since the incredulous ears of mighty Rome's subjects listened to the paradoxical utterances of Jesus. It is amazing to contemplate how humanity has swung around to Christ's conception of what is most important. These hillside teachings of unselfishness, of forgiveness, of service, and of self-denial are today agitating the whole world. The law of otherism, for which men frankly give credit to Christ, is being written into the poltical platforms of our time. Great governments are adopting it and are finding that it pays—actually pays—better than the old law of greed and selfishness and might.

The spirit of society is being affected by the teachings of Jesus. The very strain of the race is being altered. We see that the welfare of humanity as a whole is wrapped up in Christ's magnificent philosophy of love unto the uttermost. As a certain modern poem expresses it,

Humanity is one; no weaker brother
Can fall or falter, sin or suffer woe
But that the suffering reacheth every other,
And all the world with him doth fainter grow.
"Humanity is one; who thinks to conquer
By crushing down a weaker in the way,
Knows not that in his own unreasonable rancor
He beateth down the steps that lead to day.
"Humanity is one; thou that o'er-comest,
O thou be strong for those who are but weak;
So shall a thousand triumph where thou winnest,
And many find what few know how to seek."

The Setting of the Golden Rule.

A working basis for the practice of the high teachings of Jesus is to be found in the familiar words of what common opinion calls the "Golden Rule," which we find embedded like a jewel in the center of these teachings. Now, the Golden Rule is not the highest law—not nearly so lofty as some of the teachings which surround it. He who goes all the way with Christ will find himself far beyond the reign of the Golden Rule, which only makes self the standard.

The law of love simply puts self out of the question. It is not a reciprocity in benevolence, but magnanimity; not bargaining but bounty. Jesus bids us give and expect no return, except the ultimate return which in the long run is meted out to the unselfish. This is the principle of which we are feebly getting hold. A world of good people becomes a good world. The law of love given away becomes the most practicable of laws.

The Family Likeness.

Some gentle, loving, unworldly persons make us think of God the minute we see their faces. Their presence turns men's thoughts heavenwards. Thus Jesus bids His friends show the likeness of the Father, "Be ye . . . as your Father." Again, "Ye shall be the children of the Highest."

Thus the disciple is to prove his birthright. Even as the family likeness appears in sons and daughters, so that when we see a child we think of the parent. The Christian is so to pour out his life in love and mercy and forgivness that all men will be reminded of the love and mercy and forgiveness of the Father in Heaven.

"Impossible" these standards have often been called, but they are the standards that have lifted the world up to its present level, and that are still making it liker every day to the kingdom of heaven, where love holds absolute sway.

One Missouri widow is reported to have two hundred hens, four cows and twenty-five acres in early vegetables. If we should print her name and address she wouldn't be a widow long.

If science is not wrong the female mosquito is deadlier than the male, does all the biting and stings as it goes about seeking whom it may devour.

We can't recognize much sense in the proposition to make paper money smaller. It would suit people better to make a pound of beefsteak heavier.

It's our unsophisticated notion that in a finish fight human nature rises supreme against what has been called judicial temperament.

Dr. Anna Shaw objects to the sea law which says "women and children first." Dr. Shaw is a suffragist, not a clinging vine.

Instead of counting the germs on an old $1 bill it is better to get busy and earn a new one.

Sweet blondes and pretty brunettes always look good in pairs.

Human Nature the Same

From Charles de Kock's "L'Homme de la Nature et l'Homme Police."

USAGES, customs, language, fashions change, but the world remains ever the same; for I mean by "world," not only the brilliant circles of a capital, but also the inhabitants of the smallest hamlet, the savages of Florida or the native of Java. You affirm that in society one is neither frank nor loyal. But is the countryman very frank, who, with his simple language, his naive air, tries to sell you a bad piece of land, to dupe you in all the markets he visits with you, to set you astray even when you inquire your way of him? Is that Javanese very loyal, who, hidden in the environs of Batavia, waits in the darkness for the passing of a traveler, to let fly an arrow at him, which he has taken care to dip in a poison that renders the wound mortal? Nevertheless these people are the children of Nature. Society has not corrupted them, but you see that Nature has not caused them to be born free of vice. Believe me, by brother, there is something of human nature everywhere, and we are not born any better on the banks of the Ganges than on those of the Seine. What renders us better is instruction, for this enlightens us.

Queue Cutting in Nankin.

Pekin Daily News.

Military rowdies are again stopping inoffensive coolies and others whom they suspect of wearing queues, in the streets of Nankin, and relieving them of the objectionable appendages. On March 9, 10 and 11 there was great activity in this direction and in some places the streets were fairly littered with shorn hair. Not only were queues cut off but the long locks which numbers of coolies have lately taken to wearing hanging down on their shoulders were also submitted to the shears, and in a good many cases the victims of the operation were found to be still in possession of a cherished queue tightly coiled round their heads and cleverly concealed by the above mentioned unkempt and unsightly tresses. Whenever the scissors wielding soldiers discovered a coolie practicing this sort of deception they nearly scalped the poor fellow in their indignation.

Varieties

The seaweed of China is largely used for food.

There are 11 "White" rivers in North America.

About 327,000 tons of coal are burned every week in London.

Women are barred from the links of many of the London clubs.

Portugal has a new 3 per cent ad valorem duty on telephone poles.

Of the coal produced in England one to nout of three is exported.

The weight of one inch of rain on an acre of land exceeds 100 tons.

A machine is in use in London to measure the wear and tear of road beds.

Signal flags have been abandoned on the trains of the Santa Fe road.

Nebraska has 54 county superintendents of schools who are women.

Bananas recently sold at seven for a penny in London's Covent Garden.

Women take the place of newsboys in many of the streets of Spanish towns.

The soil of the cotton field loosened by dynamite yields five times the usual crop.

New England has 21,666 acres of tobacco, with an average of 1,... pounds an acre.

The government printing office last year turned out 9,773,424,000 postage stamps.

In England there is a chalk which is very cheap and can be burned in a grate with coal.

Connecticut has eight new mothers' clubs, and is forming home and school societies.

The amount of saliva daily secreted by an average male adult is a trifle more than three pints.

A single vessel recently carried ostrich feathers valued at $600,00... from South Africa to England.

In France it will soon be obligatory to provide automobiles with mud guards to protect pedestrians.

Our railroads kill 10,000 per year. More than half of those on this list are trespassers on the tracks.

The total production of gold in Australia in 1911 was valued at $6... 920,000, as against $66,249,500 in 1910.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad increased in number more than 7,000 last year.

Last year about 70 cases of smallpox were reported in London and ... in the rest of England.

The daily cracker consumption of the world would fill a train of cars extending from Baltimore to New York.

The Pacific ocean covers 68,000,000 square miles; the Atlantic, 30,000,000; the Indian, Arctic and Antarctic, ... 000,000.

It is estimated that material capable of yielding products valued at $30,000,000 goes to waste annually in this country.

A north British locomotive company is building 52 locomotives for Australia, at a cost of about $1,000,000.

The Mexican army is recruited by drawings held annually in each municipality and conducted by city officials.

When opals are first taken from the mine they are so soft that they can be picked to pieces with the finger-nail.

The electric companies of all the larger cities reaped a harvest during the past winter by thawing out frozen water pipes.

The Alpine Club has recently opened its home at Munich. Among its property is a model of the Jungfgrau made to scale.

Japan's theatres are ordered to give expression of the ideals of the people and give up blood-and-thunder productions.

Woolen blankets are among the household articles made in other lands that appeal most strongly to the people of China.

During January 22,049 visitors went to the London Zoological Gardens, an increase of 1710 for the corresponding period of 1911.

This spring's feminine fashion of wearing untrimmed hats has caused an enormous falling off in French exports of artificial owers.

There is ground for hope that the long looked for conquest of cancer is at hand through the agency of radium applied in a new manner.

A Berlin scientist claims to have found a way to build up diamonds from chips with ordinary illuminating gas and a mercury amalgam.

Shantung silk is produced by a species of worm which lives on the willow trees of that Chinese province and which differs from the mulberry tree silk worm.

A clinical thermometer swallowed by a patient in a Mississippi hospital when recovered 36 hours later without injury to patient or thermometer, registered 104 degrees.

Italy purposes to establish life insurance as a state monoply. Life insurance companies are to be allowed to continue operations for 10 years under certain conditions.

A regular aerial mail service has been installed in Germany between the cities of Cologne, Duesseldorf and Neuss. Four aviators are employed and fights are made daily.

Horse-drawn cabs will not be permitted in the main thoroughfares of Berlin hereafter. In London a committee has been formed to buy broken-down cab horses and put them to death painlessly.

If proposed legislation in Sweden becomes law the importation of proprietary medicines will be limited to those bearing a list of their ingredients on the label and sold within a price fixed by the government.

The details of the census taken March 5, 1911, are now available for Paris and the Seine departments. The figures show that Paris has 80,... houses, 1,123,634 families and a total population of 2,888,110.

Belgium's coal output in 1911 was 2... 125,140 tons; the decrease of 802,000 tons from 1910 was due to the new nine-and-one-half hour miners' day. The work day was further reduced to nine hours from January 1, 1912.

In some of the municipalities of Germany the sight of a building operation is regarded in the nature of an eye sore, which is to be deplored and the strictest regulations are made to meet such contingencies.

Success attends the efforts of Americans to manufacture phonographs in Japan and in some branches native Japanese laborers produce approximately similar results at about one-fourth the wages paid in the United States.

FAT IS FATAL

Fat is fatal to Health, Comfort, Happiness and often fatal to Life

Let me send you a trial treatment FREE OF CHARGE. You can get rid of your fat safely, surely and quickly

What my treatment has accomplished in hundreds of cases. It will help you! Try it!

E. A. Richards, Ex-Mayor of Holly Hill, Fla., says: "Your treatment cured me permanently, it has been two years since I stopped taking it and have not regained a pound. It also cured my Dyspepsia and I now enjoy the best of health."

Rev. Mary Kimball, 112 S. Jackson St., Janesville, Wis., says: "Before I took your treatment I was subject to violent choking fits and my friends were often afraid I would choke to death. Your treatment has cured all this and reduced my waist six inches and my hips eight inches. My garments now are all so large they seem as if made for another woman.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER I have had such wonderful success with my method of reducing superfluous fat that I have decided to offer for a limited time—**free trial treatments.** Hundreds of testimonials on file show that my treatment **takes off fat at the rate of 5 to 7 pounds a week** and what is more, that the fat **does not return** when the treatment is finished. No person is so fat but what it will have the desired effect, no matter where the excess fat is located—stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck—it will quickly vanish without starving, exercising or in any way interfering with your customary habits. My treatment is endorsed by physicians, because of its easy, natural elimination of abnormal flesh and its beneficial effect on the whole system. Perfectly harmless; easy and quick results. Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney and Heart Troubles leave as fat is reduced. **Don't take my word for this; I will prove it at my own expense.** Write to-day for free trial treatment and illustrated booklet on the subject; it costs you nothing. Address Dr. J. Spillenger, Dept. 646 F. 72 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Special Note: *Dr. Spillenger is well known as a successful Obesity Specialist and any statements he makes can be absolutely relied upon. He is licensed and registered by the State of New York.*

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, April 29.—Senate—Senator Works addressed the senate in opposition to the bill to create a department of public health. Senator Cummins introduced his compromise metal schedule tariff bill. On motion of Senator Reed, the speeches of President Taft and Roosevelt delivered in Massachusetts last week and Mr. Taft's reply to the last Roosevelt speech were printed as a public document. The Culberson resolution, directing an investigation of campaign contr butions in 1804 and 1908 was agreed to.

House—The house met at noon, and took up the Redfield bill, to provide for deficiencies in the policemen and firemen's pension fund in the District of Columbia. The bill was passed, after it was amended so as to make approval by the taxpayers of the District necessary before it could become operat've. Excursions and short distance coastwise steamship companies protested against being confused with ocean liners in relation to legislation to require life-saving apparatus. Patent medicine interests charged before the interstate commerce committee that bureau of chemistry officials were trying to slip "jokers" into the bill revising the pure food and drug act. Seven Republican members of the insular affairs committee filed a minority report, opposing Filipino independence. The judiciary committee favorably reported an anti- injunction bill.

Tuesday, April 30.—Senate—Senator Works concluded his speech advocating Christian Science and against the bill to create a national department of public health. A bill was passed requiring at least two wireless operators on all ocean-going steamships carrying 200 persons, whether passenger or crew, to become effective after July 1, 1912. The Titanic investigation was continued, with J. Bruce Ismay on the stand. A recess was taken until Friday morning. The debate on the steel schedule was begun. Mr. Simmons making the opening speech.

House—The house met at noon and resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriat'on bill. The naval affairs committee reported favorably a bill to reinstate in the marine corps Lieut. Col. Perkins, the so-called "Dreyfus of the American navy." Before the committee on expenditures in the agricultural department, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hays denied that he or any of his friends had profited through investment in North Carolina swamp lands. Chairman Clayton, of the judiciary committee, introduced a joint resolution calling for six-year Presidential terms, with no re-elections.

Wednesday, May 1.—Senate—President Taft submitted the report of the secretary of state in response to the Lodge resolution on Magdalena Bay.

The report was discussed by Senators Lodge, Rayner, and Bacon, and referred to the foreign relations committee. Senator Works characterized the Titanic investigation as of unreasonable and unwarranted length. Foreign relations committee will vote May 8 on the Nicaraguan and Honduran loan treaties. Senator Lea introduced a resolution providing for the return to the Attorney General of his response on the harvester trust, on the ground that it was not a proper reply. Senator Simmons concluded his speech on the steel schedule tariff bill.

House—Met at noon and considered miscellaneous business on the calendar. The appropriation committee reported the legislative, judical, and and executive appropriation bill, containing proposed drastic reforms looking to economy and efficiency in the executive departments. It also would abolish the Court of Commerce. The foreign affairs committee reported favorably the Sulzer bill establishing the merit system in the consular service. The merchant marine and fisheries committee agreed to a bill to compel foreign-owned steamships to comply with the same lifepreserving regulations as required of American ship owners.

Thursday, May 2.—Senate.—The entire day was consumed in the discussion of the workmen's compensation bill. The conferees on the general pension bill reached an agreement. The river and harbor bill was ordered reported by the committee on commerce. The House bill is increased $8,064,010.

House—Floor Leader Underwood, who carried Florida and Georgia in the Democratic presidential primaries, was given an ovation. The postoffice appropriation bill was passed. Consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was begun. The Republican members of the appropriations committee presented a minority report on the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, declaring the provision dismissing government employes when they are 65 years old to be inhuman. The merchant marine and fisheries committee formally reported the Alexander bill to equip all vessels in American waters with lifeboats sufficient to carry all human life aboard.

Friday, May 3.—Senate—The senate met 11:50 a. m. and resumed debate on the workmen's compensation bill. Representatives of independent interests, before the interoceanic canals committee, vigorously opposed railroad-owned ships using the Panama canal.

House—The house met at 11 a. m. and resumed consideration of the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill under the five-minute rule. An amendment to the bill, increasing the salaries of private secretaries to members from $1,500 to $2,000, was adopted. In urging a bill to create a Porto Rican department of agriculture and labor, Santiago Iglesias declared to the insular affairs committee that Porto Rico's welfare had advanced more since American acquisition than in the previous 400 years. Representative Hull introduced a bill to prevent government employes from participating in presidential campaigns. Kentuckians urged a bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for the purchase of timber land over Mammoth cave, and advocated acquisition of the property as a government park.

Saturday, May 4.—Senate—Met at 11:50 a. m. and resumed debate on workmen's compensation bill.

House—Resumed consideration of legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Adopted resolution ordering investigation into relations of navy department with United States Steel corporation. Eulogies on the late Representative Henry C. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, will be delivered at special sess'on Sunday. Representative Garner, before immigration committee, urged Root amendment to immigration law by which Mexican revolutionists would be barred.

JAMES R. GARFIELD ANALYZES THE FIGURES, SHOWING THAT MR. TAFT IS SURELY BEATEN

By JAMES R. GARFIELD.

AN ANALYSIS of the returns to date shows the widespread opposition to President Taft, the lack of popular confidence in him and the hopelessness of his election were he able to force his nomination by the southern votes .

In seven states delegates have been elected at primaries as follows:

	Roosevelt	Taft	La Follette
Illinois	56	2	
Massachusetts	18	18	
Nebraska	16		
North Dakota			10
Oregon	10		
Pennsylvania	70	6	
Wisconsin			26
Total	170	26	36

If the eight delegates-at-large from Massachusetts vote for Taft, as they have been requested to do by Roosevelt because of the preferential majority given Taft, the above result is but slightly changed.

Seven States Repudiate Taft.

In those seven great Republican states, where the people had a chance to express their wishes directly, President Taft was repudiated by overwhelming popular majorities in each state except Massachusetts, where he received a small majority of about 3,700 in a total vote of 150,000. Of the 232 delegates elected in the seven states, President Taft has only 26, or possibly 34.

There are no contested, no uninstructed delegates. The 10 North Dakota and the 26 Wisconsin La Follette delegates will never give President Taft their support. Their second choice is Roosevelt.

In the following states delegates have been elected by conventions. They are states which the Republicans can or may carry:

	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Cummings.	Uninstructed.	Contested.
Colorado		12			
Connecticut		12			
Delaware				6	
Indiana	10	8			12
Iowa		16	10		
Kansas	12	2			
Maine	12				
Mich'gan	16	8		2	8
Missouri	24	2		4	2
New Mexico	6	2			
New York		2		88	
Oklahoma	16	2			
Rhode Island		10			
Vermont	2				
Total	98	76	10	100	22

In this group the uncertain element is the uninstructed list, chiefly made up of New York—88 delegates. President Taft claims them all, but the fairest estimate is Taft 56, Rosevelt 32.

Taft Methods Bring Revolt.

The serious matter for consideration in connection with these states is the fact that fierce opposition to President Taft exists in Indiana, Michigan and New York because of the methods used by the Taft managers in choosing delegates in those states.

The willingness of President Taft to accept the results and benefits of those methods is in striking contrast with Mr. Roosevelt's action in relation to the delegates-at-large in Massachusetts.

President Taft has gained support where the opportunity for popular expression has been denied by committees or thwarted at conventions.

In the following states delegates have been chosen by conventions or virtually appointed by the federal officeholders. Not one of these states can be counted for the Republicans at the election. The delegates from districts and territories whose citizens cannot by law vote for President are also in this list:

	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Uninstructed.	Contested.
Alabama	2			20
Florida				12
Georgia			2	24
Kentucky	3	7		16
Louisiana				20
Mississippi				20
North Carolina	2			
South Carolina	14			4
Tennessee	2			14
Virginia			2	22
Alaska		2		
District of Columbia			2	
Hawaii		6		
Philippine Islands		2		
Porto Rico		2		
Total	23	19	6	152

The delegates from these states, where Democracy is absolutely supreme, and from districts where there are no electoral votes, make up the backbone of President Taft's strength, with which he seeks to force his nomination. The contests involving 152 of these delegates are not trivial. President Taft's managers have been guilty of the most flagrant corrupt practices in obtaining many of their delegates and federal officeholders have been the controlling power in many instances.

Decide Contest on Merits.

President Taft's managers claim control of the national committee and assume that the committee will decide all contests in their favor.

With such an assumption I totally disagree. It is not conceivable that the members of the committee, no matter what their personal preferences are, will countenance the gross frauds that the Taft managers have perpetrated in their candidates behalf. The contests will be decided on their merits.

But quite apart from the question of contents, it is worse than folly for Republicans to support a candidate whose main strength comes from Democratic strongholds.

As shown by the returns, President Taft has only 121 instructed delegates, while Roosevelt has 291 instructed delegates.

The total number of uninstructed delegates is 112. President Taft's managers claim them all, but without reason.

Uninstructed delegations indicate lack of confidence in President Taft; such delegates will support men who show strength in Republican, not Democratic, states. Roosevelt will receive many of their votes.

It is very significant that the suggestion of another condidate comes from among these uninstructed delegates who are claimed by President Taft.

Taft Hinders Primaries.

The claims of President Taft's managers are based entirely upon the contested delegates, numbering 172, and of these 152 come from the South.

The Republicans of Ohio will remember that President Taft's managers here used every effort to nullify the direct primarylaw governing the election of our district delegates and to substitute the old caucus or committee plan.

They were and are afraid of a square popular direct vote and unfortunately controlled enough members of the state committee to prevent the ballots being printed in such a manner as to express the voters' preference. However, Chairman Brown and the other Roosevelt men on the state committee saved the primary, and we have a chance to show the country that we will join the great Republican states which have endorsed Roosevelt by direct popular vote.

Do not be deceived by the claims of President Taft's managers. Study the returns for yourself.

James R. Garfield

MAIL ORDER MARKET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

One Free Tuition Student Each County—Mail courses, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting; books, etc., only expense. Southern Correspondence Institute, 9136, New Orleans.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Able man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. All or spare time; $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box VT-293, Covington, Ky.

BOY Scouts earn money and Scout Equipment in spare time after school and on Saturdays. Easy work. Costs nothing to start. Send your name and address on a postal to The Christian Herald, Sales Department B, New York.

WANTED—Mail Clerks, Carriers; Clerks in Treasury, Agriculture, Patent Office and other departments in Washington. Excellent salaries. Examinations everywhere. Write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-32, Rochester, N. Y.

Be a detective, see the world, earn good wages. Write Johnson's Detective Correspondence School, Houseman Blk., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES—Make supporters; $12 per 100; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Desk E-10, Chicago.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—$35 a week for 2 hours' work a day selling wonderful new household necessity, new selling plan with free advertising does it. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 71, Amsterdam, N. Y.

AN Agency with us means a lifetime business. Write, Ramona Herb Co., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS:—The new Kleen-Eze Outfit, 200 per cent profit; eight combined cleaning utensils; the Wonder Worker; a fortune for live agents; write today. Charles Krebs, Sec., 2268 Archer, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Government Farms Free—Our official 132 page book and paper describes every acre in every county in United States. Contains state maps, land laws, rainfall maps, tables, charts, 1912 township section plats showing exact location vacant government land. Price 25 cents postpaid. Address Homeseeker, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

SALESMAN WANTED

BOYS, start a business in your own neighborhood that will provide you with spending money every week; work in spare time after school; will not interfere with school duties; learn salesmanship. We will send you everything necessary to start this business, absolutely free. Send your name, age and address on a post card to The Christian Herald, Sales Department A, New York.

SALESMAN WANTED—297 solicitors in the country are making an average monthly profit of $123.15 per man selling Live Stock Cyclopedia and Complete Stock Doctor; 1,406 octavo pages, 1,000 explanatory engravings; we want 203 more solicitors with horse or buggy, with or without experience; can make same monthly income; write for particulars and facts as to how 297 active agents are selling over 15,000 copies each month; state experience, if any, age, book or other object sold, degree of success. The Thompson Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOOK 1,000 farms for exchange. Get our fair plan for exchanging. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Ks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Free, "God's Way of Salvation," by Evangelist Marshall. Common excuses and objections answered. Gospel plainly presented. G. C. Mishler, Elkhart, Ind.

Visiting Cards—200 for 50 cents; money order; stylish printed cards. S. W. Bridgeforth, Pulaski, Tenn.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO Evils Conquered, 3 to 10 days. Permanent, pleasant, harmless; result of eleven years' untiring effort. Let me send you proofs. KING NI KO, Wichita, Kansas.

PERSONAL.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; particulars 2c postage. Leinsic Medicine Co., 621 Avondale ave., Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Thousands wealthy, will marry soon. All ages, nationality. Descriptions free. Western Club, Dept. G, 268 Market, San Francisco, Calif.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

Greatest Nerve Vitalizer Known

SENT FREE

A Recent Discovery—The Most Effective Nerve Strengthener Ever Found by Science—50c Trial Package Sent Free to Any Man or Woman to Prove Its Remarkable Results.

This is the world's newest, safest, most reliable and effective nerve invigorator, revitalizer, brain awakener, body strengthener, without equal in the world's history of medicine. It brings about a change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage which is remarkable. Its results are better than you would obtain from a two-weeks' vacation on a farm.

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Make You Feel Fine All the Time.

This change comes rapidly. The results are lasting. It is absolutely safe containing no injurious ingredients whatever. **Absolutely different from anything that has ever before been used for nerves.**

A high medical authority says: "In the forms of neurasthenia it deserves the unique position of being the **only** treatment which is **curative**, dispensing with all treatments of rest, travel, diversion of mind, dietetics and physico-mechanics."

Every man and woman suffering with fagged, weak nerves, nervous prostration, excessive nervousness, brain fag, insomnia, neuralgia, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength and weight or any condition which arises from poor, weak nerves, may now get "nerves of steel," clear head, courage, power, quick wit, energy, by taking this great discovery, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FREE.

Prove the results of this great discovery for nerves, FREE. It speaks for itself. A 50c trial package of this great nerve awakener will be sent free in sealed wrapper, by return mail, to every man or woman who sends his or her name and address, as instructed below. Do it today. A revelation is in store for you.

FOR MEN.—Nerve force gone! You are what your nerves are, nothing else. If you feel all run-down from overwork or other causes, if you suffer from insomnia, "caved-in" feeling, brain fag, extreme nervousness, peevishness, gloominess, worry, cloudy brain, loss of ambition, energy and vitality, loss of weight and digestion, constipation, headaches, neuralgia, or the debilitating effects of tobacco or drink, send for the free trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FOR WOMEN.—If you suffer from nervous breakdown, extreme nervousness, "blue" spells, desire to cry, worry, neuralgia, back pains, loss of weight or appetite, sleeplessness, headaches and constipation, and are all out-of-sorts, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers will make you feel that there is more to life than you ever realized before. Send today for the free trial package.

No more need of dieting, diversion, travel, tiresome exercises, dangerous drugs, electricity, massage or anything else—Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers do the work for each and all, give you nerve-force and make you love to live.

A 50c trial package of this great discovery will prove that they do the work. They are guaranteed—every wafer. Send your name and address today for the free 50c trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, to F. J. Kellogg Co., 1245 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Michigan, in the city of peace, happiness and health.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON.
F. J. KELLOGG CO.,
1245 Hoffmaster Block.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me by return mail, free of charge, a 50c trial package of the wonderful discovery for nerves Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name.....................................

Street.....................................

City........... State...........

SOUNDS LIKE A FARCE-COMEDY

Oklahoma Justice Gets Himself Into Trouble by Spectacular Doings.

Seminole, Okla., May 3.—Attorney General West has been asked to determine whether a man is in jeopardy when as justice of the peace he tries himself for a misdemeanor.

Recently, H. W. Hoffman, publisher here of a weekly newspaper and justice of the peace, caused his own arrest on a charge of drinking. He found himself guilty, assessed a fine of $25 and imposed a sentence of 30 days at hard labor.

Hoffman took his place in a gang working the public roads, but after one day of this ordered himself recalled, issued a parole to be in force during good behavior and paid the fine.

Today a constable from another court appeared at Hoffman's office with a warrant for his arrest on the same offense for which he had sentenced himself. Seminole has three justices of the peace.

Then the question came up as to whether a second arrest would be legal. The matter will be held in abeyance pending the decision of the attorney general.

BED WETTING LACK of Control of Water CURED. 50c BOX FREE C. H. ROWAN CO., Dept 34, CHICAGO

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, G B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

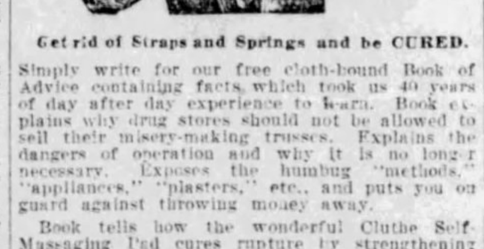
LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. F. B. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of Pain—Sent FREE.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TODAY.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime



Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED.

Simply write for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice containing facts which took us 40 years of day after day experience to learn. Book explains why drug stores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses. Explains the dangers of operation and why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug "methods," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away.

Book tells how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad cures rupture by strengthening the weakened muscles while holding continuously with ease—Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it—how it is waterproof—no leg straps—no body spring—how it ends all expense on account of rupture. 5,000 Public Endorsements sent with the book.

After you have read this book you'll know more about your condition than if you had gone to a dozen doctors. You'll know how to get immediate relief without risking a penny.

Just use the coupon, or simply say in a letter or postal, "Send me your book."

Box 14—CLUTHE COMPANY,
125 East 23d St., New York City.

Name.....................................

Address.....................................

Return mail brings World's Greatest Rupture Book.

TORNADO DRILL IN SCHOOL

Oklahoma Teacher Has Children Prepared for Emergency.

Wakita, Okla., May 4.—A tornado drill, patterned after the fire drills in the cities, has been inaugurated by Miss Hattie Moon, principal of the Enterprise school, near here, as a result of the recent storms in Oklahoma.

The scholars are lined up on signal, and they run to the nearest tornado cave, which is a quarter of a mile away.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

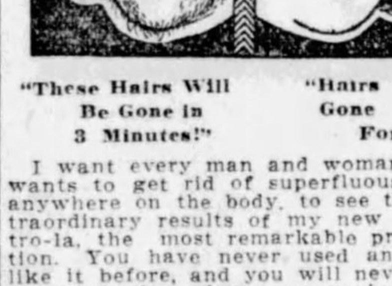
ARCH AS TITANIC MEMORIAL

Washington, May 4.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Oscar W. Underwood, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley and Mrs. Theodore Marburg have become members of the committee of 100 of the Women's Titanic Memorial.

The memorial undoubtedly will take the form of a permanent arch over some avenue of the capital.

Rids Skin of All Hairs, Try It, Free

Wonderful New Preparation, Unlike Anything Ever Known Before.



"These Hairs Will Be Gone in 3 Minutes!" **"Hairs Gone Forever!"**

I want every man and woman who wants to get rid of superfluous hair, anywhere on the body, to see the extraordinary results of my new Elec-tro-la, the most remarkable preparation. You have never used anything like it before, and you will never use anything else when once you've tried it. Unlike other preparations, Elec-tro-la absolutely and forever destroys the life of the hair-roots.

Moreover, Elec-tro-la is safe, absolutely. No reddening of the skin. No irritation. In three minutes, all superfluous hairs are gone. The skin, no matter how tender, is left refreshed, soft and beautiful.

Heavy growths and light growths vanish. Any woman can now free her arms, neck, face and bust of all downy or heavy hairs and her beauty enhanced a hundred fold. I am going to prove it to you, and send you a liberal trial package of this new Elec-tro-la, if you will simply send me your name and address on the coupon below, with a 2-cent stamp to help pay cost of mailing. The full-size package of Elec-tro-la is $1.00. I will send you the $1.00 package now, if you prefer, on receipt of price, and refund your money if you are not satisfied.

FREE TREATMENT.

Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and send it to me, Anna Burton, 231 E. 43rd St., Room 25, Chicago, enclosing a two-cent stamp to help cover mailing, and I will send you at once a free trial package of the remarkable new Elec-tro-la.

....

....

BRYAN LOOMS UP AS A CANDIDATE

Wilson Thought Eliminated and Clark Not the Man for the Job.

Washington, May 3.—The loss of Massachusetts, Georgia and Florida in close succession has put a crimp in the Presidential boom of Governor Woodrow Wilson. His friends in Washington admit today that he is probably out of the fight. They do not expect to see Clark nominated in spite of the favorable showing he has made. It is not likely, Democratic politicians say, that Governor Harmon will profit by the practical elimination of Wilson.

There is increased talk of Bryan and Kern. Incidents multiply to show that Bryan really desires the nomination this year. Among Democratic politicians in congress there is a settled conviction that Bryan is seeking the nomination. Apparently he has been playing Wilson and Clark against each other, thereby preventing either from winning. He has been for each alternately and openly proclaims that either will be satisfactory. He declared early in the fight that Clark was personally responsible for the defeat of Canadian reciprocity and was therefore unavailable as a candidate. He appeared then to be for Wilson. He supported Clark in Missouri and Nebraska and is instructed as a delegate from Nebraska to vote for Clark. In Florida he campaigned for Wilson.

Bryan's personal representative from Nebraska in the Democratic national committee has been making a fight to have Bryan made temporary chairman of the Baltimore convention. The matter came up before the Democratic sub-committee on arrangements for the Baltimore convention. There were objections and finally the matter was referred to the national committee. Many Democrats believe this move was to put Bryan in a position that he might stampede the convention.

BURY UNKNOWN BY SEA

Halifax, N. S., May 2.—The last identified dead recovered from the lost Titanic probably will leave Halifax today and tomorrow afternoon, those bodies that remain will be buried in three cemeteries here overlooking the sea. A few representatives of those who lost kin in the great disaster visited the temporary morgue today, but no further identifications were made.

Some 70 or 80 burials will be made tomorrow. Not all of the ceremonies will be over unknown dead, for the relatives of many that have been identified have found graves for them here.

The belief here is that the cableship Minia, which is expected in port next week, has picked up practically all the bodies that remain to be found. The Minia's captain has been notified to refrain from sending word of any further recoveries unless the newly discovered bodies are identified, since the mere mention of finding more bodies might arouse false hopes in those whose dead are still missing.

The White Star line has gathered for record descriptions and photographs of the bodies buried unidentified.

MEN NO CURE—NO PAY

In other words you only pay our small professional fee when **CURED AND SATISFIED.** **If You Suffer** with Stricture, Varicocele, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Diseases, Chronic Discharge, Nervous Debility, Losses, Hydrocele, Phimosis, Rupture, Piles or Fistula, **LET US CURE YOU.** If you are on the down-grade, and lack the Energy, Vim, Vigor, and Snap that goes to make you a Manly Man and life worth the living, call or write for **Special Course of Medicine**—not a "cure-all" nostrum, but **several different medicines**—as many as we find advisable—prescribed to meet the complications and special needs of **your individual case.** After a fair trial should the treatment fail to meet all expectations, **it costs you nothing.**

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Let stricture or varicocele ruin your life. **They destroy health and vitality.** I found the cure 17 years ago. Safe, painless. My book gives symptoms and cure. Sent free. **No free sample swindle.**

G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D.,
110 N. Pearl St., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—**Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.**

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our Free Catalog and Delivered Prices

Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.,
Station 46K East St. Louis, Illinois, or 200 5th Avenue, New York City.

Free to You—My Sister

FREE TO YOU and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, **my home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. **Men cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know from **experience** we know better than any doctor.

I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish Discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I Want to Send You a Complete Ten Days' Treatment Entirely Free

to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home easily, quickly and surely. Remember that it will **cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cts. a week, or less than 2 cts. a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address,** tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost,** my book **"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **mothers of DAUGHTERS,** I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address,** and the free ten days' treatment is yours, **also the book.** This is no C. O. D. scheme. All letters are kept confidential and are never sold to other persons. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 8 - - - NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

FOR NEW VITALITY SEND ME THE FREE COUPON

There is today no excuse for any man remaining weak. The vital manly man is admired by all men as well as all women; there is an influence about him no one can resist, he knows no fear; he knows no weakness; he knows no result of debility. It is this same VITALITY which carries our young soldiers to war without thought of death. Vitality, reader, is what you MUST have if you would enjoy a life of health, strength and manly vigor. I can give you this same life and vitality; if I can do for you what I am doing for thousands of others. I can put the vigor of youth into your blood and nerves; I can make you feel young again and keep you feeling young; I can drive away all debility, weakness and despondency. You will laugh at trouble; you will tackle obstacles with the vim to win, just as all other hearty, vital men may do. I don't ask you to use drugs. I ask no change in your present mode of living; just cease all dissipation and then use my HEALTH BELT. All else will come. My Health Belt with suspensory attachment is the greatest nature cure and VITALITY supply that the world has ever known or probably ever will know. Nothing is taken for granted, you feel better immediately, at once from the first time used. Worn all night while you sleep, it pours a great stream of Vitality and energy into your weakened system; it is a wonder-working giant of power; made as I now make it I am getting results of which no man ever dreamed. Just think, over ten thousand men applied to me during the month of February. I am now sending great shipments of my Health Belt to every part of the civilized world. There is a reason; I am curing; I am giving men back their lost strength. It makes you feel ambitious, full of vim; you awaken mornings sparkling with bright, clear-eyed, clear-brained health; the weakness has all disappeared from your back; you are "just feeling fine." Special attachments to my Health Belt cure rheumatism, kidney, liver and stomach trouble.

LET ME SEND YOU THIS BOOK FREE

Fill in the coupon; let me send you at once my free booklet in plain sealed envelope; it is profusely illustrated with half-tone photos, keep it in your pocket for easy reference; read the chapter on Vitality; read the chapter on Debility; read the chapter on those subjects which interest every man, young or old, who would be strong in manly vigor. It is a word of hope, a carefully written, interesting booklet, which should be in every one's possession. Therefore send today.

T. B. Sanden Co., 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME.....................................

ADDRESS.....................................

The PEACE PAGE.

HOMESICKNESS

It lies, the city of my dreams, half way across the continent, picked out against the cold blue of the New England sky, with its great apartment houses and offices thrown up against the horizon like massive battlements. To look down on this city is like looking at children's blocks, a red roof and a green roof, tiled and shining in the sun, mosaic patterns lying side by side like some great puzzle. It shines and beckons, that dream city. I can see its lights. I can hear the noises of the cars upon its streets. There is the "blue smell" of the subway, the thin spring moons burning low in the dusky skies at night, the smell of green and growing things in the commons and the public gardens, and there are the streets that are full of the fluttering wings of pigeons. They are all sensations photographed past forgetting on the plate of my brain..

When the night time comes I feel the close hunger, a sort of starvation of the soul to see the stores down its streets. I lie in the dark with tight-shut eyes and count those stores, remembering just the decorations they used in each window, and saying the names over and over like a child who is afraid that one neglect, one omission will leave me bereft. And to forget one name is to contrive tragedy in my soul.

I live in close friendship with a girl who shines and is lovely and heartless like a polished jewel. I have often amused myself with wondering what it would seem like to her if she really ever suffered about anything. I have tried to picture her as being homesick or beset with any of the little heart-hungers of the average normal person. Until last week I have never been able to picture it.

I buy the papers that come from my dream city at a news-stand. They are two days old when I get them, and the news I have read in my own paper many hours before. But there are the familiar names, the streets, the car lines, the theatres and sometimes, but very rarely, the name of some friend stands out from the page. I carry these papers home with me and sit and puzzle out the names, and pore over the smallest advertisement, even looking at the telephone numbers, with my throat shutting up tighter and tighter with each familiar name. But when I see the Happy Girl coming, as I have christened her, I throw them away or tuck them out of sight. I have been afraid they would bore her. At least I was sure they would amuse her..

The other night was a lonesome night. I bought my paper at the news-stand. It was a chilly spring night and all down the street there were a lot of little shining lights that marked the way to the depot. And the depot spells my dream city to me. It spells lines of tracks sweeping out into the night, a train going faster and faster, rattling over those tracks, and presently it means sweeping in past the great railroad yards, starred with many signals, and then—the dream city!

I stood and watched the cars go up and down from the station. I watched the lucky people on them. Then I took my paper and went home. I sat down to go once more on my painstaking journey over the path of the old times and I had reached the advertisements of property to sell when the Happy Girl came in unexpectedly. I had forgotten about her. It had been a lucky night. There had been many names that I had known. I had even seen a friend's picture. It was sort of a red-letter night on the calendar and I did not care if the Happy Girl laughed or not. I even held the paper out to her. "Laugh, if you want to, you hardened, heartless little person. It's the paper from my dream city. Of course you won't understand what that means because you haven't any dream place." She looked at the paper and she looked at me. Then she laughed. I knew she would, but it hurt a little just the same.

"Were you ever, oh ever, just the least little bit homesick, in all your life?" I asked her, desperately.

She picked up the big jeweled bag she had and opened it hastily. From its massive mouth she took a small, crumpled newspaper, the small-town newspaper with its look of fresh ink and newness. "Look at it!" she exclaimed, and then she laughed again. "That is the Laurel Daily News. Laurel is my home town. Have I ever been homesick? Why, girl dear, I have been so homesick that I couldn't talk for the tears in my throat. I've been so homesick for the look of some of our little general stores with their windows piled up with whips, calicoes, laces and brands of candy that I have gone almost mad, sometimes. I lie awake nights and think of the number of chickens that Mrs. Green used to keep and what the name was of the calf that I used to play with that was in the pasture next to our house. Have I ever been homesick? How can anyone ask a question like that? I've been so homesick that it seemed to me if I couldn't eat some of those big, puffy biscuits and real yellow butter that my aunt puts on her table, that if I couldn't sleep on the little white bed and smell the lilacs through the window, and see the big, yellow moon come over the hill and hear the frogs, I should die just being homesick."

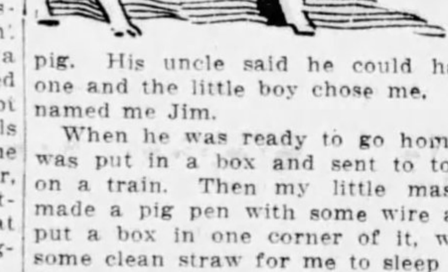
We looked at each other and we laughed. And now we buy our papers, the Laurel Daily News and the paper from my dream city quite openly. And we even exchange items, which is quite the highest proof of our real friendship and understanding. Homesickness seems to be the one common tie of humanity. It unites everyone.—H. R. R.

Our Dumb Animals

THE PIG—VIII.

I am not an old pig, but I am rather large for my age. I belong to a very nice boy who lives in town now, but when I was a wee tiny pig I belonged to the boy's uncle who lives on a farm.

Once the boy came to visit his uncle and saw some little pigs in the barnyard. I was among them and we looked so pretty and white that the boy said he would like to own a



pig. His uncle said he could have one and the little boy chose me. He named me Jim.

When he was ready to go home I was put in a box and sent to town on a train. Then my little master made a pig pen with some wire and put a box in one corner of it, with some clean straw for me to sleep on. Every day he takes the old straw out and puts in some clean, and once a week he comes with a scrubbing brush and a pail of warm water and gives me a nice bath.

He feeds me nice clean food and gives me fresh water to drink. Some people give their pigs poor water and rotten apples and things that no other animal will eat. The poor pigs will eat such stuff before they will starve, though clean food is much better for us.—Margaret Kent.

POEMS REQUESTED

A reader would like the old school recitation containing these lines: "The sunlight falls with mellow ray on the rocks and laughing rills, but e'er its last beam fades away beyond the mountain high."

Can anyone supply poems suitable for a recitation to be given at an entertainment on Memorial or Mother's Day?

EDITOR'S LETTER

Friends of Mine—I think you are all that, even though so many miles are between most of us and even though it is not likely that we shall ever see each other face to face. But many books have been written to prove that the number of miles between friends can make absolutely no difference if the feeling in their hearts 's the real friendship that spans miles with its kindliness and its care for dear ones. You have all been more than kind to me and I feel many times when your letters come in, the warmth and the kindliness of that care that you have shown to the page and in showing to the page have shown me. I want you all to know how grateful I am to you all. I am printing on the page this week a letter from a teacher, which is unusually full of the right sort of help. I am very grateful to that New York School Ma'am, for she has put out her hand helpfully, I feel sure, to many young school teachers who are just starting. And sometimes a new word like that comes as an uplift to those who have been many years in the work and so have lost the first enthusiasm of it.

But we cannot all be teachers in this world. There are housekeepers. There are men and women who are raising chickens, and who are tending gardens. There are many who are raising fruits or flowers. Write us the letters of those things. Remember, we want not always to display our own plans, not always to wonder what we are going to get out of it, but always think that this page is for everyone, and the spirit in which we come to it must be the spirit of helpfulness. We must come with the desire of service, to all the friends of the Peace Page scattered over the United States.

I am here to give you what help I can in every way. But there are many things that you can tell to other people much better than I can. I cannot tell a gardener any of the things he wants to know, because I am not a gardener. I can only help you to pass along the help for others and to help others to pass help to you.

In your personal problems I am always ready and more than willing to help you. In every way that is possible I want to be of service to you.

All this long letter and I have not yet asked you for some of the things that I want. Will you please send me some post cards with views of beautiful or interesting places around your section? The supply is running low and I need some new pictures. Send me several from each section so that we may have contrasting views of one town. If there is a historic cave, send us a picture of that and one of the town hall. Be sure that they are good and distinct pictures. Thank you in advance for the help I know you are going to give me.—Editor.

Mrs. Mildred Dann, I have not forgotten. The letter shall be attended to, one of these days. Tell me what you think about the Peace Page. I like your suggestions.

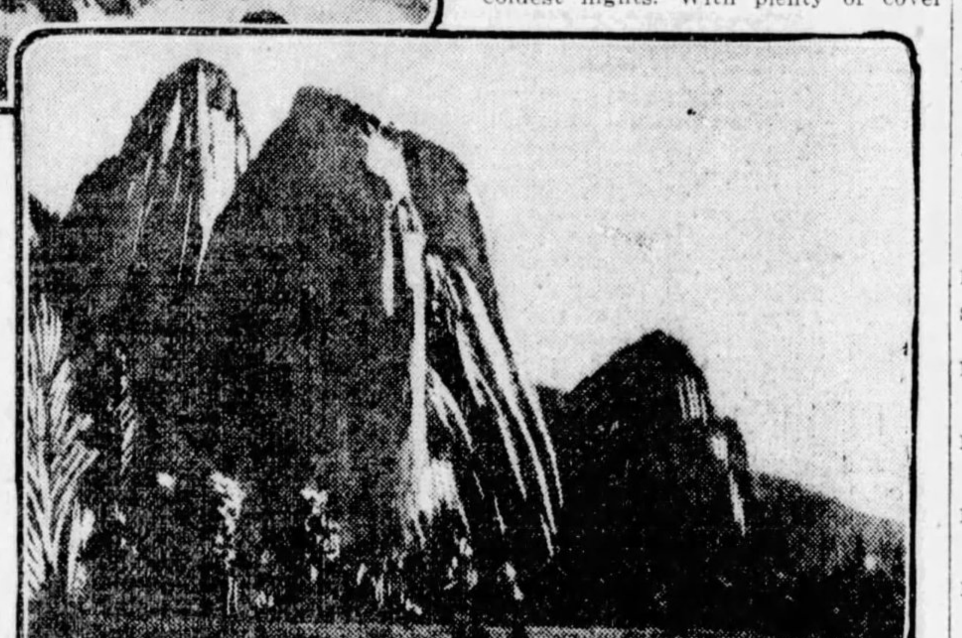
"Do we ever stop to think how many beautiful things God has placed here for our benefit. I am afraid we do not appreciate the advantages of today as we should. Think how our grandmothers and grandfathers had to do in their times," writes Miss Anna Hollenkamp of Illinois. She wishes that J. L. S., of Nakomis, Illinois, would write again to the Peace Page. She enjoyed his letter, she says, as much as he enjoyed the letter of the Spearmint Girl with the Wriggly Eyes.

Cake Frosting.

One cup of granulated sugar, five tablespoons of water. Boil for five minutes, beat until cloudy and pour over the cake. It is very nice and also very inexpensive.—Mrs. A. M. R., of Ohio.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

SEALS ON SEAL ROCK, SAN FRANCISCO.



ANOTHER WESTERN VIEW.

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A COUNTRY ENTHUSIAST

I live on the farm and enjoy farm life best of all. It is much better in the fall of the year to gather in the good things that you have helped to raise during the summer than to be off in some city not knowing whether you can get any of the farm products that make life comfortable and worth the living. I certainly agree with the Country School Girl. I would not give up farm life for all the city amusements.—A North Carolina Girl.

A WORD FOR SAD HEART

I have been thinking about Sad Heart of West Virginia so often since I read her letter and wondering if she is still sad and lonely. I don't see why she need be, with her husband and children around her. Remember, Sad Heart, that happiness is everywhere to him who will see it. Couldn't things be a lot worse with you than they are? I often think of the song I used to hear my mother sing, "Weeping may endure for awhile, but joy cometh in the morning." We need not be sad and lonely. Study nature and see what enjoyment you can get out of the things around you, and don't forget to carry everything to your Maker in prayer.—Once the mother of four, but now mother of five, Nancy Cozart, of W. Va.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ARGUMENT

I notice that Jane from Tennessee says she does not believe in woman suffrage and that she thinks women have a higher work to do and a more noble calling in raising sons who will vote right and she asks how many will agree with her that this is better than voting. I agree with her in some ways. There is nothing nobler for woman than being a partner with God in the birth of an immortal soul. I also think that raising good boys and girls is nobler than darning socks and washing dirty shirts, but a healthy woman can do both and let neither interfere with the right doing of the other. I believe, too, that our good men ought to be capable of making right laws, laws that will protect these same good boys and girls from vices, but they do not. Instead they make laws that further evil. Any true mother will leave her natural sphere to protect her children and so it comes to pass that women want to vote, for all this work, pro and con, is done through the ballot box.—Sarah Parker, Pa.

HINTS ON HYGIENE

Dear M. G. R.'s—I would like to join your number and have a tiny chat on hygiene. Up here on the Alleghany mountains in northern Pennsylvania we have some very cold weather and high winds, the past winter being the coldest for many years. It causes much grip and lung trouble. Having weak lungs it worried me some to think of wintering in such a cold climate. But I figured out about how much fresh air a person should breathe in 12 hours and I determined to try the fresh air remedy. I lowered my window at the top about three or four inches and let it remain so all winter except on a very few of the coldest nights. With plenty of cover for my body and plenty of fresh air in my room I could sleep well and feel all right when morning came. There was a register opening into my sleeping room from the kitchen below. I would open this sometimes, leaving my window open, too, so that the bad air from the kitchen could pass out. I am greatly against registers into sleeping rooms from any rooms in which cooking is done. My family laughed at my ideas on hygiene, but when spring came I was the only one of the family who did not have a cold and a severe attack of the grip. I also have continued to make my work during the winter lie mostly out of doors. And I am reaping the results of it in my good health. An appreciation of home from Maude of West Virginia was good. Let us hear from her again.—Mountain Boy of Pa.

Homemade Toilet Soap.

Put six gallons of water in a pot. Dissolve six pounds of salsoda in it. When it boils pour it over two and one-half pounds of white lime, unslacked. Stir well and let stand for two days, stirring it often. Pour off the clear lye. Place over the fire, adding four pounds of tallow and six pounds of lard. When boiled, perfume with two ounces of sassafras oil. Color with vermilion. Pour in a tub or tight box to harden.—M. S., N. Y.

REQUESTS

A reader requests some directions for cleaning off starch and burned molasses which get on the pans while boiling molasses. Please help us out with some concise directions.

"Would the readers of The Blade please send some recipes for making marshmallows? We want directions very much," writes Addie Newberry of Ohio.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

FROM A VIRGINIA GIRL

Greetings to the Cozy Corner Friends—May a Virginia girl come and join you for a few moments to tell you about her state and capital? The first permanent English colony in America was the one established at Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607. Virginia is the oldest of the states and is sometimes called the Old Dominion. Along the ocean the land is level; some distance from the seashore it begins to rise and we find ourselves among hills and then mountains. We rise higher and higher until we reach at last the tops of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany ranges. The level land along the ocean is a part of the Atlantic coast plain. Norfolk, in Virginia, has one of the best harbors in the United States. It is a shipping port for all products of the country. The scenery in Virginia is beautiful. It has many natural wonders, such as the Natural Bridge, Isabella Stairway, Luray Cave, and many more. Richmond is at the falls on the James river and has large iron works and other factories. Richmond makes about 70 per cent of the blotting paper made in the United States; it has daily steamers to New York, Boston and Baltimore, and is an important railroad center. The model for the capitol building in Richmond was made by Thomas Jefferson. Houdon's statute of Washington is in the capitol and is the only statue of Washington modeled from life, and is perhops the most valuable piece of statuary in America. The Capitol square is a beautiful park of 12 acres and contains many objects of interest.—Irma Spencer, Virginia.

APRIL GIRL OF 76

Dear Friends—Would you admit another girl who was born in April? I was born April 27, 1836. So, you see, I am one of the girls. My step may not be quite as quick as it was one time, and the silver is mingled with the gold in my hair. My birthplace was Indiana, but I came to Illinois when young and of course married an Illinois man. I was married in 1858 and in 1862 my husband marched away with the boys in blue, and in 1863 he died, still a soldier boy. I was then left with one little girl. She grew to womanhood, was married and later died. So you can see I have been left all alone. The war did for me what it did for many others, but it does seem to me that when a woman is 76 years old she ought to get more than $12 a month as a pension. The women had many hardships at the time of the war that our younger people know nothing about. I speak from experience. This has been my first venture to The Blade, for I have always been a little afraid of the Waste Basket, so I have stood back and enjoyed all the good things. I enjoy the whole Blade. Now, people, tell what you love. I will tell about my loves. I love little children and flowers.—Auntie of Illinois.

EXCELLENT TEACHING HINTS

Having been a reader of The Blade for some time I often see requests for teachers' letters. Although not teaching at present, perhaps a few lessons learned by experience may be of benefit to some one. First of all, I believe that to accomplish results we should love children, nature and all the beautiful things in life which will bring us to a love for the Divine One who is over all. At the beginning of the year let us see to it that we get the good will of our pupils and above all have no favorites and learning will become a pleasure instead of a drudgery to the children. Always keep your promises to them. Be punctual yourself if you want them to be punctual. Be neat and tidy in appearance, but do not wear expensive clothes. The children should not be made to think that they want clothes of that sort. Be willing at all times to answer necessary questions, but never allow questions during class periods. Have a time for everything. Order is one of the first essentials to success. Do not allow confusion and unnecessary noise in the room. Should you become disturbed at any time in this way, stop and wait until it is quiet, letting the children see that you demand perfect order, and the victory is yours. Melancholy has no place in a schoolroom. Be cheerful at all times. Children are like mirrors. We see ourselves reflected in thm. If you do not believe this, watch some children play school and note the teacher's mannerisms as copied by them. Lastly, use tact. Be very persevering and do ont forget that patience is a virtue, truly in your line of work. Best wishes to all fellow teachers—From a School-ma'am of N. Y.

A Paragraph or Two

It is a fact that a widower begins to spruce up about as soon after the bereavement as a widow.

Women's hats are to be more sensible this season, but the same sort of heads will be worn under them.

"Scrubbing," says Lillian, "will not do a dark neck any good if the neck is discolored." This may explain why so many girls let mother do the scrubbing.

The latest style of neck moles are worn about three-quarters of an inch apart.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell has been accused by suffragists of possessing a masculine mind. We assume from this accusation that Miss Tarbell never giggles.

Give her a rocking chair and somebody to talk to and a woman can get all the exercise she wants.

Tell a woman that the house doesn't need cleaning and she will show you the dust and the dirt. But, for the love of peace and happiness, don't be the first to see these things.

It is what we do today that counts, not what we expect to do tomorrow.

"Start the day with a smile," may be good advice, but there are some people who would look silly to smile before breakfast.

In the families where there is a baby there is very little motherly affection for the dog.

Freckles never seem to go out of style. We notice that some pretty girls are wearing 'em again this season.

Ginger Snaps.

One cup of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of lard, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of hot water, one heaping teaspoon of ginger, one heaping teaspoon of soda, salt and flour enough to make very stiff. Chill thoroughly and roll very thin.—A Friend.

POETS' CORNER

ONLY A TRAMP

Author Unknown.

I'm a broken-down man without money;
My clothes are all tattered and torn;
Not a friend in the wide world have I;
'Tis a pity I ever was born.
In vain have I searched for employment,
Sleeping out on the ground cold and damp.
I'm stared in the face by starvation;
Oh, pity the fate of a tramp.

Chorus.
They tell me to work for my living,
And not through this country to scamp;
But then when I ask for employment,
They say I am only a tramp.

The rich man at home by his bright, cheery fire,
All sheltered and snug with his store,
Has often refused me with scorn and contempt,
When I ask for the crumbs from his floor.
And when with the cravings of hunger,
I turn from his door to decamp,
He'll at once turn his dogs loose upon me,
Because I am only a tramp.

It was only last night on the railroad,
That a man both tired and footsore,
Spied an empty box car standing still on the track,
So he got in and closed to the door.
But he had not gone far in that empty box car
'Till the brakeman came round with his lamp.
He was thrown from his resting place,
Kicked in the face, because he was only a tramp.

But the day will soon come when the rich man and I
Shall be laid in the same mother earth,
Each joy and all sorrows will then have an end,
And I hope better times come to both.
Kind friends, you must always remember
That every poor man's not a scamp,
For there's many a true heart a-beating
Beneath the old coat of a tramp.

ELLSWORTH'S FUNERAL

Hark! to the shrill trumpets calling;
It pierceth the soft summer air;
Tears from each comrade are falling,
For the widow and orphan are there.
The bayonets earthward are turning,
The drum's muffled breath rolls around,
But he hears not the voice of their mourning,
Nor awakes to the bugle's sound.

Sleep, soldier, though many regret thee,
Who stand round thy cold bier today,
Soon shall the kindest forget thee,
And they from the earth pass away.
The man thou didst love as a brother,
A friend in thy place will have gained,
Thy dog shall keep watch for another,
And thy steed by a stranger be reined.

But though hearts that now for thee mourn sadly
Soon joyous as ever shall be,
Though thy bright orphaned boy may laugh gladly,
As he sits on some comrade's knee,
There is one who shall still pay the duty,
Of tears for the true and the brave,
As when first in the bloom of her beauty,
She wept o'er the soldier's grave.
Special to The Blade.

DARBY AND JOAN

From an Almanac of 1826.

When Darby saw the setting sun,
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank off his quart, and said
"My work is done, I'll go to bed."

"My work is done!" retorted Joan,
"My work is done! Your constant tone;
But hapless woman ne'r can say,
'My work is done till judgment day.
You men can sleep all day, but we
Must toil'"— "Whose fault is that?"
quoth he.

"I know your meaning," Joan replied,
"But, sir, my tongue shall not be tied;
I will go on, and let you know
What work poor women have to do;
First, in morning, though we feel
As sick as drunkards when they reel,
Yes, feel such pains in back and head
As would confine you men to bed,
We ply the brush, we wield the broom,
We air the beds, and right the room;
The cows must next be milked—and then
We get the breakfast for the men.

'Ere this is done, with whimpering cries
And bristly hair, the children rise;
These must be dressed, and dosed with rue,
And fed—and all because of you.
We next "here Darby scratched his head,
And stole off grumbling to his bed;
And only said, as on she run,
"Zounds! Woman's clack is never done."

At early dawn ere Phoebus rose,
Old Joan resumed her tales of woes,
When Darby thus: "I'll end the strife—
Be you the man and I the wife,
Take you the scythe and mow, while I
W'll all your boasted cares supply."
"Content," quoth Joan, "Give me my stint."
This Darby did, and out she went.

Old Darby rose and seized the broom,
And whirled the dirt about the room,
Which having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindle cow,
The cow she frisked and switched her tail
In Darby's eyes and kicked her pail.
The clown, perplexed with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again.
When turning round in sad amaze
He saw his cottage in a blaze,
For as he chanced to brush the room
In careless haste he fired the broom.
The fire at last subdued, he swore
The broom and he would meet no more.
Press'd by misfortune, and perplexed,
Darby prepared for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew—
The bread was spent, the butter, too.

His hands bedaubed with paste and flour
Old Darby labor'd full an hour;
But luckless wight! Thou could'st not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.

As every door wide open stood,
In push'd the sow in quest of food,
And, stumbling onwards, with her snout
O'erset the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turn'd the sow to beat,
The slippery cream betray'd his feet;
He caught the bread trough in his fall
And down came Darby, trough and all.
The children, wakened by the clatter,
Start up and cry, "Oh, what's the matter?"
Old Jowler bark'd and Tabby mew'd
And hapless Darby bawl'd aloud.

Return, my Joan, as heretofore,
I'll play the housewife's part no more;
Since now by sad experience taught,
Compare to thine my work is nought;
Henceforth, as business calls, I'll take
Content, the plough, the scythe, the rake,
And never more transgress the line
Our fates have mark'd while thou art mine.
Then, Joan, return as heretofore,
I'll vex thy honest soul no more,
Let's each our proper task attend,
Forgive the past and strive to mend.

ROW ME OVER THE TIDE

Two little children were strolling one day,
Down by the clear water's side,
One came up to the boatman and said,
"Please row me over the tide."

Chorus.
Row me over the tide,
Row me over the tide,
Loved ones are waiting for me over there,
Row me over the tide.

We are wretched, so hungry and poor,
We have no place to abide;
Papa and mamma and Willie are
Please row me over the tide.

Papa and mamma told Willie one day,
Jesus would come for their child;
We are so tired of waiting so long,
Please row me over the tide.

Two little faces no more we shall see,
Sweetly they sleep side by side;
Jesus, so full of compassion and love,
Has rowed them over the tide.

OUR COOK BOOK.

Caramel.

Two cups of brown sugar, a chunk of butter the size of an egg, one-third of a cup of sweet milk. Boil until thick, take off stove and add vanilla. This is delicious.—Mrs. Ella Outland.

Short Cake or Chicken Pie Crust.

One egg, four tablespoons of melted butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder. Bake from 30 to 40 minutes.

Fruit Salad Dressing.

The yolk of two eggs, four tablespoons of vinegar, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of butter, one tablespoon of sugar and one cup of sweet cream. Beat the eggs very light, add the vinegar, butter and sugar, put on stove and let boil until it thickens. Remove from the fire, add salt and when cool stir in cream, whipped stiff. For the salad I take bananas, English walnuts and strawberries, or any kind of fruit that happens to be in season, and as many diced apples as I have any other sort of fruit. I stir in the dressing with a silver fork. Don't prepare the apples until nearly ready to use as they will turn dark and spoil the looks of the salad.—Maybelle of New York.

Lemon Pie.

One and one-half cups of sugar, the grated rind and juice of two lemons, two cups of water, three eggs (saving the whites of these eggs for frosting), two tablespoons of corn starch. Cook in a double boiler.—A Friend.

White Mountain Cake.

Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, the whites of six eggs beaten stiff, three cups of flour, two heaping teaspoons of baking powder sifted several times with the flour. Any flavoring may be added that is liked. This makes a nice large cake.—Mrs. Lillie Hill, Wash.

Sugar Drop Cookies.

One-half cup of sugar, one cup of shortening, half butter and half lard, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of soda, two eggs, four cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder and season to taste. Drop with small spoon in dripping pan and bake.—J. F. of Pennsylvania.

Celery Slaw.

Two bunches of celery cut in small pieces. Cover with water and stew until tender. Then add a lump of butter the size of a walnut, salt and pepper, three tablespoons of vinegar and thicken with flour.—Old Batch, Troy, Ohio.

Fried Cakes (Unusually Good.)

Take three medium sized potatoes, boiled and mashed, and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Put in and mix to a cream, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of sugar, two eggs, five cups of flour before sifting, four teaspoons of baking powder, salt and season to taste.—Pa.

Send us more of your recipes, Kansas Cook. We could not use the one you sent us because it did not arrive in time and the first recipe that arrived that was good was the one we published. Send us some that you think are good. We shall be very glad to use them.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Southern Battlefield.

Dear Little Blade Readers—I am a 9-year-old girl from Kentucky. As this is my second time to write I will tell you of the battle of the Civil war that was fought half a mile from my home. I have to pass where the battle was fought to go to school. There were 26 southern soldiers killed in the fight. A large monument now stands over the grave of the brave soldiers that died there. The old soldiers had a reunion near the monument last year. I went to it and had a nice time. Several of the old soldiers were there and they said that they never before saw such a crowd at a country gathering.—Elsie Gore, Ky.

An Alabama Letter.

I am going to tell you a little of the country here in Alabama. We can raise most all kinds of vegetables. The part in which I live is called Wetumpka. I live three miles from town. The Coosa river divides our town in two sections. All the stores and a good many houses are on one side, but all of the churches and other houses are on this side. The bridge across the river is called the Singing Bridge. When it rains very often you cannot see the government locks out in the river. Sometimes a boat runs in, but not often. I wrote a letter once before, but I guess Mr. Waste Basket got that. I hope he wil be fast asleep when this one arrives. I would like to receive a shower of post cards from the Blade children on my birthday, May 26. They will be very much appreciated.—Henrietta Nelson, Box 2, Wetumpka, Ala.

Short and Sweet.

There are plenty of Missouri boosters. Here is one who is nine years old, who writes, "I have lived in Colorado, Washington and Missouri, and have decided that Missouri is best." Her name is Eva Beckley.

Grace Kester, of W. Va., has gotten 24 marks for being at the head of her class and her sister, Edith, has 45. Aren't those splendid records to have?

"I have no pets only broom-handle and the dishrag," writes Black-Eyed Cora, of Tennessee. Pretty good pets that become our friends when we grow up, Cora.

This is for your notebooks, boys and girls: There will be a postcard shower for Rena Coates, R. F. D. No. 1, Reed City, Michigan, on May 25

Harlie Ketterman, Montrose, Mo., would like to exchange postals.

Two Blade Children.

Hello, Blade Readers—I notice some of you girls and boys writing about your pets. Here is a picture of my pet. Isn't he a little darling? His name is Albert Elmore. He is three years old and my only brother. We live with our papa and mamma at Danville, Missouri, the county seat of Montgomery. How many of you Blade girls like to wash dishes? That is my work most every day. I am eight years old. Mamma calls me her little helper. Love to all.—Fay Hendershott, Danville, Mo.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I wont wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

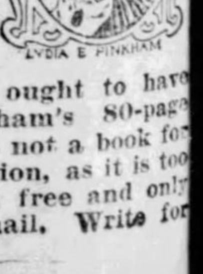
Address me this way—H. L. Parker, 691 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

Reduce Yourself 1 Pound Daily

Over-Fatness Is Dangerous to Health; It Shortens Life, Weakens the Body; Causes Nervousness, Heart Failure, Apoplexy, Accidents and Many Other Troubles; Spoils Appearance

What a Man Should Weigh

5 ft.	2 ins.	125 lbs.
5 "	3 "	130 "
5 "	4 "	135 "
5 "	5 "	140 "
5 "	6 "	144 "
5 "	7 "	148 "
5 "	8 "	153 "
5 "	9 "	159 "
5 "	10 "	166 "
5 "	11 "	170 "
6 "	0 "	175 "

If you weigh over the limit, you can get rid of the fat by the Dr. Bradford Treatment.

I am a licensed practicing physician of the state of New York, **Specialist in Obesity** (over-stoutness) and its allied disorders. My practice extends throughout the world. I can treat you just as successfully, by mail, as if you were to visit me here in New York. I publish here a **few of the hundreds of testimonials of persons recently received** voluntarily given me (with permission to print) from those who have been permanently cured of excessive fatness. I will give the full address of any of them on application. **I could fill this whole issue of the Toledo Blade** with similar indorsements of people living in this part of the state. **My treatment is safe, mild, speedy in action**, strengthening and highly effective. I use only **pure, harmless remedies**. I want you to write me today if you are over-fat. It will cost you nothing to obtain my **Free Proof Treatment**, my interesting Book of Advice and a Legion of Testimonials. **Do not let this opportunity pass by** as you may never again have such a favorable chance. Even if you have been prejudiced against answering advertisements, do not fail to write me. All correspondence is strictly confidential; plain sealed envelopes used.

What a Woman Should Weigh

4 ft.	10 ins.	97 lbs.
4 "	11 "	101 "
5 "	0 "	104 "
5 "	1 "	108 "
5 "	2 "	112 "
5 "	3 "	118 "
5 "	4 "	125 "
5 "	5 "	131 "
5 "	6 "	135 "
5 "	7 "	141 "
5 "	8 "	148 "

If you weigh over the limit, you can get rid of the fat by the Dr. Bradford Treatment.

LOST OVER 65 POUNDS

H. C. Bradford, M. D., New York City:

Dear Doctor—I can about judge that I have lost over 65 pounds in weight by your treatment, as my appearance has changed so much. The immense amount of flesh which I carried, I am now certain, was the cause of all my suffering. I can now go upstairs and not puff and pant for breath, as I did formerly. I would not want to be in the condition I was in before taking your treatment for any amount. Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. Nellie J. Whitten.

WEIGHS 35 POUNDS LESS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 East 22d St., New York City:

Dear Dr. Bradford—I will now tell you how pleased I am with your treatment. It has **reduced my weight 35 pounds**, so you see I have now reduced in flesh that much. I have lost as much as I care to, and am greatly improved in every way. It is a wonder to me how one so old could be so much benefited. I hope to remain the same as I am now. I thank you for the great good you have done me, also for your great interest in me. Shall always remain your true friend. **Mrs. O. S. Goldsbury.**

LATER REPORT—**That Mrs. Goldsbury's weight reduction and her general satisfaction remains the same (after three years) is verified by report just received.**

GREATLY REDUCED

H. C. Bradford, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., New York:

Dear Doctor—I am pleased to inform you that by your treatment my weight has been reduced very much, and am so well pleased with the **efficacy of your method** that I am willing you should refer to the benefit given in connection with your numerous other published letters of recommendation. Sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. M. Cloyes.

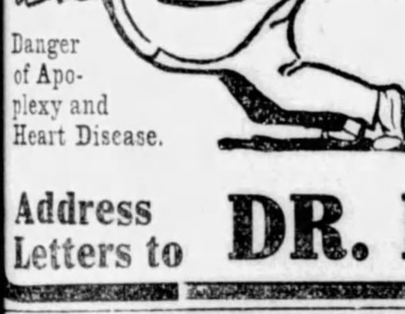
LOST 36 POUNDS

H. C. Bradford, M. D., New York City:

Dear Sir—Your treatment is **all right**. I have received **much benefit from it**. Have reduced my weight 36 pounds, which is as much as I desired to lose. You can publish this if you wish. Yours truly, **H. A. Dresser.**

RELIEVED OF 45 POUNDS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York—Dear Doctor and Friend—I can truly indorse your treatment; it is most wonderful. I have reduced **nearly forty-five pounds**, and my health has been greatly benefitted.



Danger of Apoplexy and Heart Disease.

Very sincerely, **Mrs. M. F. Sargent.**

LOST OVER 50 POUNDS

My Dear Doctor—I am very thankful to your for what your treatment has done for me. It has done me so much good. When I began taking your treatment I was sick. I weighed 181 pounds, and now I weigh 130 pounds. I **have lost 51 pounds of excess fat** and I feel so much better.

I can walk with perfect ease and it does not make me short of breath. Before I commenced your treatment I had to ride everywhere I went; it hurt me to walk; my **heart** troubled me, and my back hurt so I could not walk; and now I can work and walk without any trouble, and I feel so much beter in every way and **look better**, and I thank you for it; and I hope that all persons who are troubled with obesity will try your treatment, for I know it will help them. I thank you for your kindness to me and the good you have done me. Your true friend,

Mrs. W. D. Smith.

DECREASE OF 48 POUNDS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York City:

Dear Doctor—One year ago I was getting to a pass where I could not lie in bed. I cannot tell you how thankful I am that I **sought** help from you, as my own doctor could not do me any **good**.

I can run upstairs now with a **child** in my arms, and it scarcely puts me out of breath. I have no more of those rushes of blood or feverish spells. I do not feel tired or bloated the way I used to.

The fact is, dear doctor, I am wonderfully benefited, for in addition to what I have gained in good health, I have lost over 48 pounds in weight by your system. I feel that you have lengthened my age, and I ever sing your praise Yours truly, **Mrs. M. E. Ashby.**

LOSS OF 51 POUNDS

Henry C. Bradford, M. D., New York City:

Dear Doctor—Permit me to say that your new fat-reducing treatment has worked a perfect cure in my case. I had for years been putting on weigh until I weighed 245 pounds and as I am only 5 feet 6 inches tall you can imagine how I must have looked; and it was hard for me to do a day's work; but after taking your treatment for obesity I reduced my weight to normal, and I now weigh 194 pounds—**a loss of 51 pounds**—and I must say I never felt better in my life than I do today. You may use my name as a living witness to what your treatment has done for me; as words cannot express the gratitude I feel towards you. Yours with esteem,

Arthur L. Youngman.

REDUCED 48 POUNDS

Dear Dr. Bradford—I want to tell you how glad I am that I decided to take your treatment for obesity. When I began taking the treatment my weight was 208 pounds. Am now reduced to 160 pounds, which is much less than I ever expected to weigh again. I used to sing in church, but was compelled to give up on account of shortness of breath. Since taking your treatment I am able to sing like a lark, and my voice is as clear as a bell. Sincerely thanking you for the benefit I have received, I remain as ever, your friend,

Mrs. M. F. Sargent.

"The Shadow of Her Former Self"

FREE PROOF TREATMENT

Will Not Charge You a Cent for It!

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarrassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, stomach and kidneys become diseased, **breathing is difficult**, blood impure and congested and the end may come in Sudden Death by **HEART FAILURE, APOPLEXY, SUNSTROKE, APPENDICITIS** or other form of attack. You may save yourself from these DANGERS; do not delay!

Let me prove to you that my treatment is positively reducing people to normal, no matter where excess fat is located; stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, double-chin; it is aimed at healthfully, quickly, safely, permanently, reducing without exercise or dieting. Your figure will be beautified also.

Clear, pure skin; no flabbiness, no wrinkles. **Lost vigor restored.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles, female ailments and other troubles leave as the fat goes away. Let me send you **PROOF TREATMENT WITHOUT CHARGE;** you may reduce your fat at the rate of a pound a day.

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It should made you feel better at once. I also send you **FREE** my book of **advice, also testimonials** from many **well known people. Write today.** See my address below. **Fill out the Coupon and return to me.**

REDUCED TO NORMAL

Henry C. Bradford, M. D., New York, N. Y.:

Dear Doctor—**I am glad to say** that I have been perfectly satisfied, indeed highly pleased, with your treatment and the **courteous manner** in which you have taken care of my case. You surely did it just as well as if I were living in New York and had been calling at your office for advice, remedies, etc.

Your treatment has done all that you promise; my weight was reduced to normal and has remained so. My health and appearance are both improved

I surely can allow you to make use of this letter of recommendation if it will be of any value in convincing others who are wondering whether their weight can be reduced. Yours very truly, **Joseph T. Sawyer.**

GREAT DECREASE

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Doctor—I am exceedingly well pleased with what your obesity treatment has done in reducing my weight. My health is in very good condition, for which I can only thank you. The benefits I derived are as follows: I can now go up ond down stairs and not get out of breath, but before taking your treatment I was so short-breathed **I could not even walk for any distance.** I sleep better now and my nerves are in much better condition.

I will here say that your treatment does not only reduce weight, but also improves health. Most sincerely yours, **Mrs. Jeannett M. Ralfe.**

REDUCTION OF 30 POUNDS

H. C. Bradford, M. D., New York City:

Dear Doctor—I wish to thank you for the benefit I have received from your treatment. **It is wonderful how easily I have reduced.** The loss of 30 pounds of fat has made a new man of me.

The pains I had for five years in my legs are gone, and, in fact, I feel better today than I have for a long while. My heart is good and all rheumatism has disappeared.

You may use this in any way you wish. I am sure that all people will receive the same kind treatment that you have accorded to me. Very truly yours,

Chester L. Burke.

REDUCED 58 POUNDS

Dear Doctor—I received your letter of the 12th, and would say that I have **lost 58 pounds** since I have been taking your treatment. I am very thankful to you. When I commenced your treatment my weight was 258 pounds. Now it is not quite 200. I am perfectly satisfied with the treatment and I will recommend you to others who are in need of same. Yours very respectfully,

Mrs. F. F. Parsons.

LOST MANY POUNDS

Dr. Henry C. Bradford, New York City:

Dear Dr. Bradford—The burden of a great many pounds of fat has been released from my body, and you can about imagine that I am grateful to your treatment for accomplishing this. I do more work than I ever did now, and wish I would have taken your treatment much sooner than I did. I say this because I can only tell the difference. The fat was so much in my way that it was very difficult for me to walk. Very sincerely yours,

Miss Etta Taylor.

OVER 35 POUNDS GONE

Dr. Bradford:

Dear Sir—You may no doubt be pleased to hear that through your treatment my health has greatly improved. **I have lost over 35 pounds** of superfluous flesh and I am mighty glad of it. My appearance has changed so greatly—for the better—that folks stop and remark how well I look.

I am sending you the name of a person who is also fleshy and wants to be cured. I will do my uttermost to recommend your treatment as it is one which can be relied upon. Yours gratefully, **Mrs. G. M. Snyder.**

LOST 36 POUNDS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York City:

Dear Dr. Bradford—After having taken your treatment I come to the conclusion that yours is a reliable and excellent treatment for the reduction of weight. I have lost a good deal of flesh and feel well and strong now, which I thank you sincerely for. Respectfully,

Mrs. Livia Moyzela.

LATER REPORT—I can still report that I am very well since losing 36 pounds, and thank you again. Yours truly, **Mrs. Livia D. Moyzela.**

WEIGHS 40 POUNDS LESS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York City:

Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to write to you at this time and report that my weight is 40 younds less. Being that I live on the top floor, I can appreciate the relief of being thin, as before it took me twice as long to get up, and when I did get to the top I could hardly get my breath.

I have been recommending your treatment right along because I was relieved when I first began. Respectfully yours, **Mrs. E. S. McDougall.**

FILL OUT AND RETURN THIS COUPON

DR. H. C. BRADFORD,
11 T, Bradford Bldg., 20 E. 22nd St., New York City.

As per offer in Toledo Blade, April 11, 1912, please mail me your FREE PROOF TREATMENT, in plain wrapper, with book, testimonials, etc.

NAME ....

FULL ADDRESS ....

....

Address Letters to **DR. HENRY C. BRADFORD, 11 T., Bradford Bldg., 20 E. 22nd St., NEW YORK, N. Y.**

DEATH TAKES PEN FROM HOMER DAVENPORT, WHO MADE MARK HANNA FAMOUS

New York, May 2.—Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, died today in this city of pneumonia. Mr. Davenport had been working on the Hearst newspapers in this city. He was 44 years of age.

Davenport crowded into his little more than a score of mature years a wide variety of diverse experiences. Reared on a farm in Oregon, he had no school education and never attended art school, yet he became one of the most noted and highest paid cartoonists in the world.

His various employments embraced being a jockey, a railroad fireman and a clown in a circus. Writing of himself several years ago he related that in his early career as a newspaper artist he was discharged because of his inability to draw a picture of a cook stove for an advertisement, and a few years later the same newspaper was pleased to employ him again at what was then the record salary for a cartoonist.

The cartoonist began work on the San Francisco Examiner in 1892 and three years later he was transfered by William Randolph Hearst to New York. It was in the campaign of 1896, when Davenport originated the caricature of Mark Hanna in a $ mark suit, that the cartoonist became nationally known. When the late Ohio senator died Davenport was passing through Cincinnati. He stopped off and drew a touching cartoon of Hanna and wrote a tribute to the senator, which, printed in a Cincinnati paper, expressed the sincere admiration which the caricaturist felt for the man whom he had cartooned.

Davenport's work caused the attempt to pass the anti-cartoon legislation in New York in 1897. He drew the only picture of the former Sultan of Turkey ever drawn.

BUTTER BY THE BILLION POUNDS

Washington, May 7.—There were 1,620,766,000 pounds of butter, valued at $405,000,000 produced on farms and in factories in the United States during the census year 1909, according to a statement issued yesterday by Director Durand, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce and labor. It was prepared under the supervision of Le Grand Powers, chief statistician, and John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture. It gives the totals for the geographic divisions and states, separately, and gives notice that the figures of production on farms are preliminary and subject to change in the final tables.

Of the grand total reported, the quantity produced on farms was 996,001,000 pounds, valued at $225,544,000. Factories produced 624,765,000 pounds, valued at $179,510,000. Butter manufactured by farmers' cooperative creameries is included in the figures for factories.

The largest total quantity, 446,352,00 pounds, valued at $112,201,000, was produced by the west north central division. The next largest, 424,102,000 pounds, valued at $108,020,000, was reported by the east north central division. These two divisions produced slightly more than half the total quantity and earned about the same proportion of the total value. Although the first named division led in total quantity and value, the other area showed a greater quantity of butter from the farms, 230,931,000 pounds, valued at $53,055,000, as compared with 202,801,000 pounds, valued at $45,169,000, reported from the west north central division. On the other hand, the latter division had a factory production of 243,552,000 pounds, valued at $67,032,000, as against 193,171,000 pounds, valued at $54,965,000, for the east north central.

The other divisions, in total quaintity and value each, ranked as follows:

Middle Atlantic, 165,393,000 pounds, $46,323,000; E. south central, 136,792,000 pounds, $28,156,000; W. south central, 134,634,000 pounds, $27,710,000; south Atlantic, 125,255,000 pounds, $26,620,000; Pacific, 84,780,000 pounds, $25,708,000; New England, 68,699,00 pounds, $20,231,000, and mountain, 34,758,000 pounds, $10,078,000.

Among the states, Wisconsin ranked first in total production, with 131,049,000 pounds, valhed at $36,628,000. It was first also, with 103,885,000 pounds, valued at $29,547,000, produced in factories. The difference between the figures given, which is 27,165,000 pounds, valued at $7,081,000, represents Wisconsin's farm production.

In total production, Iowa ranked second, Minnesota third, Pennsylvania fourth, Michigan fifth, Ohio sixth, Illinois seventh, New York eighth, Texas ninth and Indiana tenth.

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THE MARKETS

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 7.—(Wall Street.)—The selling pressure against stocks was resumed at the opening of today's market. United States Steel was again the feature, the opening transactions comprising 9,000 shares at 64⅞ and 64¾ against 65⅝ at yesterday's close. Reading, Chesapeake & Ohio and the Copper stocks also showed marked weakness with general declines throughout the list. Sales of United States Steel continued in extensive volume during the initial dealings. Practically the only stock to show any steadiness was Canadian Pacific, which retained but a small part of its rise in London.

Dealings in United States Steel overshadowed all else in the first hour. The stock made a further decline to 64⅝, from which it recovered slightly. Other stocks to fall a point or more included Southern Railway, International Harvester, Anaconda Copper, American Car and Foundry and Wisconsin Central. Among the standard railways, Reading, Union Pacific and New York Central soon made recoveries to above yesterday's close. Trading fell off to small proportions after the opening.

After its heaviness of the first hour the market inclined towards general improvement.

Trading in United States Steel, which made further slight recovery, was less active, and American Can, with a rise of 2⅝ points, became the prominent feature of the industrial group. American Smelting and Lehigh Valley also manifested considerable underlying strength, but the movement as a whole failed to enlist more than passing attention. Overnight developments, political and otherwise, were seemingly of little influence. More interest was felt in the government crop report to come out later in the day, and the statements of the copper producers and United States Steel unfilled tonnage, which issue tomorrow and Thursday, respectively. Wabash 4's with an advance of 1¼ points was the feature of an otherwise steady bond market.

New York Stocks.

New York, May 7, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	139¼	139⅝	139¼	139⅝
Am. Loco. com	41	42	41	42
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	127⅝	127¾	127½	127¼
Atchison	105	105¾	105	105⅜
Am. Car & F. Co.	57½	57⅞	57	57⅞
Anaconda	40½	41¼	40½	41¼
Amal. Copper	80⅝	81¼	79⅝	81¼
Am. Smelters	83¼	84¼	83	84¼
Am. Ag. Chem. com	60⅝	60⅝	60¼	60¼
Am. Steel Fdy	36	36	36	36
Am. Tel. & Tel	145	145⅝	144¾	145⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55⅞	53¾	54¼
Am. Beet Sugar	68⅝	69	68½	69
Balt. & Ohio	108½	109¼	108⅛	109¼
B'lyn R. Trans	81⅞	82	81⅝	82
Beth. Steel com	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
Canadian Pac	257	257¼	256¼	256⅞
Colorado Fuel	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Ches. & Ohio	77½	78	77½	78
Central Leather	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
Consolidated Gas	142	143	142	143
Can common	38	41	38	40⅝
Can pfd.	117	118	117	118
Chino Copper	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
Corn Product com	15	15⅜	15	15¼
Del. & Hudson	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼
Erie com	33⅞	34⅜	33¾	34⅜
Erie 1st pfd	53	53⅜	53	53⅜
Gt. Northern pfd	130¼	131¼	130¼	131¼
Gt. Northern Ore	39⅛	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Ill. Central	126⅞	127½	126	127½
Int. Harvester com	115⅛	116	115	116
Interborough com	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Interborough pfd	56	56	56	56
K. C. Sou. com	25	25	24½	25
Lehigh Valley	165⅝	167⅜	165⅝	165⅞
Louis. & Nash	156¼	156½	156¼	156½
Merc. Marine pfd	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
Missouri Pacific	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Miami	24⅝	25	24½	25
North. Pacific	118⅝	119¼	118¼	119¼
National Lead	55¾	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛
Nevada Con's	21¼	21¼	21	21¼
Northwestern	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
North Am. Co	81	81	80	80⅞
N. Y. Central	117½	118¼	117½	118¼
N. & W. com	112	112⅝	112	112⅝
Penn. Ry.	122¾	123½	122⅞	123⅜
Pacific Mail	31¾	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
Ray Con's	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅝
Reading com	171⅛	174¼	171⅛	174⅛
Rock Island	26⅜	27¼	26¼	26⅞
Rock Island pfd	53½	54½	53⅝	54½
Rep. I. and S. Co	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼
Rep. pfd	75½	75½	75½	75½
Ry. Steel Springs	34	34	34	34
South. Ry.	27½	27⅞	27¼	27⅞
St. Paul	106⅛	107⅜	105⅞	107⅜
South. Pacific	109⅝	109⅞	109¼	109⅞
So. Pac. Con. 4's	95½	95½	95½	95½
Sloss-Shef. com	48	48	48	48
Texas Pacific	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
Tenn. Copper	41¾	42	41½	42
Union Pacific	167⅞	169⅛	167⅝	169⅛
Union Pacific pfd	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
U. S. Steel	64⅞	65½	64¾	65½
U. S. Steel pfd	110⅜	110⅜	109⅝	109⅞
U. S. Steel 5's	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
U. S. Rubber com	56¾	56½	56¼	56¾
Utah Copper	61	61¼	60⅞	61
Virginia Chem.	51½	51⅝	51⅜	51¾
Western Md.	59	59	59	59
Wabash com.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Wabash pfd.	21	21⅛	21	21
Western Union	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82½
Westinghouse	74	74	73⅝	74

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, May 7.—Hog receipts were light and the market ruled 5@10c higher. Other live stock was steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $7.80@7.85; good mediums, $7.80@7.85; heavy Yorkers, $7.70@7.75; light Yorkers, $7.25@7.50; good mixed, $6.50@6.75; bulk of sales, $7.75@7.80; good pigs, $6.50@6.75; stags and roughsc, $5.50@6.85.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 and up, $8.00@8.25; good to choice, $7.50@8.00; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200, $7.00@7.50; fair to good, 900 to 1,100, $6.50@7.00; common and light steers, $5.50@6.00; choice fat cows, $6.00@6.25; fair to good cows, $5.00@5.50; common cows, $3.50@4.00; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.50; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bolognas, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; choice fat heifers, $6.50@7.00; fair to good heifers, $5.50@6.00; common and light heifers, $4.00@5.00; good to choice feeding steers, $6.00@6.50; fair to good feeders, $5.50@6.00; stockers good to choice, $4.50@5.00; stockers common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25.00@65.00.

Veal Calves—Choice to extra, $7.00@7.25; fair to good, $3.00@4.00; common to light, $5.00@5.50; heavy and fed, $3.00@4.00.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $5.50@6.00; good to choice mixed, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.00; choice lambs, $7.00@7.15; fair to good, $6.00@6.50; culls to common, $3.00@5.50; yearlings, common to choice, $4.00@6.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 150; steady. Veals—Receipts, 350; fairly active and steady at $4.50@8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; slow and strong; heavy and mixed, $7.90@8.00; yorkers, $6.75@8.00; pigs, $6.60@6.75; roughs, $6.75@7.00; stags, $5.00@6.00; dairies, $750@7.90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 12,400; fairly active; lambs, $4.00@8.00; yearlings, $6.75@7.25; wethers, $6.50@6.75; ewes, $5.50@6.00; sheep, mixed, $2.00@6.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market dull. Veal calves—Receipts, 400; market steady; good to choice, $7.75@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; market steady; choice clipped lambs, $7.75@8.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200; market strong; mediums, $7.75; yorkers, $7.75@7.80; light yorkers, $7.75; pigs, $6.60; roughs, $6.80; stags, $5.75@6.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; slow; heavy yorkers, $7.95; light yorkers, $7.40; pigs, $6.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,500; lower; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 700; steady; top, $7.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; beeves, $6.00@9.05; Texas steers, $5.40@7.30; western steers, $5.70@7.75; stockers and feeders, $4.25@6.75; cows and heifers, $2.80@7.75; calves, $5.50@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market strong to 5c higher; light, $7.15@7.65; mixed, $7.25@7.75; heavy $7.25@7.77½; rough, $7.25@7.45; pigs, $4.85@6.90; bulk of sales, $7.50@7.70. Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; market slow at Monday's decline; native, $4.65@7.50; western, $5.00@7.65; yearlings, $6.00@8.25; lambs, native, $5.90@9.00; western, $6.25@9.50.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., May 7.—Comparative steadiness in wheat early today was attributed to the government report scheduled to come out at the close. Should the estimates vary to any extent either way from previous state reports, some lively times can be expected. Long, it is believed, will take advantage of the report should it be bearish, to take on another load at the lower prices that probably would result for a time. On the whole, foreign advices were favorable. Toledo cash opened ¼c lower at $1.20. The future showed slight gains at the outset, July opening unchanged at $1.19⅝ and gaining ⅛c in the first hour.

The government report showed condition and abandoned acreage in a less unfavorable light than was expected and consequently was considered bearish by some and about neutral by others. Bears say wheat has improved since the report was compiled. Cash closed 1c up at $1.21¼, and July 1⅛c higher at $1.20½.

Coarse grains were rather firm early in the far months and easy in cash. July corn started ¼c down at 78⅝c, and advanced ⅝c in the first half hour.

Save for slight advances in the futures corn closed about steady.

Oats took about the same course as corn. Cash demand is not as firm as holders would like to see.

There was little change in oats from yesterday's close.

Clover seed showed strength in the two futures, which opened 20c to 30c higher. October at 10 a. m. was 25c up at $10.35.

Late in the day October and December advanced to $10.90 and $10.80 respectively.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 7.	Close May 6.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.20	....	....	1.21¼	1.20¼
May	1.20	....	....	1.21¼	1.20¼
July	1.19¾	....	1.19¼	1.20½	1.19⅝
Sept.	1.19¼	....	....	1.20¼	1.19
Dec.	1.21½	....	....	1.22½	1.21¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	81½	81½
May	82	....	81¼	81½	81½
July	78⅝	79½	....	79¼	78⅞
Sept.	77	....	....	77⅛	77
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	60	59¾
May	59¼	....	....	59¾	59⅝
July	55⅜	....	55½	55⅝	55⅜
Sept.	44⅞	....	44⅝	45	44⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	13.00	....	....	13.00	13.00
Oct.	10.80	....	....	10.90	10.60
Dec.	10.80	....	....	10.80	10.50
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	95	95
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	11.00	11.00
Aug.	....	....	....	10.10	10.00
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	6.40	6.20
Oct.	....	....	....	4.85	4.65
Sept.	....	....	....	5.00	4.80
Aug.	....	....	....	5.90	5.75
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	1.17½	....	1.17¼	1.18	1.17⅝
July	1.14¼	1.14¾	1.13¾	1.14⅝	1.14⅝
Sept.	1.10¼	1.10⅝	1.09¾	1.10¼	1.10¼
Dec	1.10½	1.10¾	1.10⅝	1.10⅞	1.10⅞
Corn—					
May	80⅜	80⅝	80	80¼	79⅞
July	76⅞	77⅝	76⅝	77¼	76⅞
Sept.	74¾	75¼	....	75¼	74¾
Dec.	63	63⅝	62⅞	63¾	63⅛
Oats—					
May	56⅞	57¼	56¾	56⅞	57
July	52⅝	53¼	52½	53¼	52¾
Sept.	43½	....	....	44	46⅝
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
July	1.13¼	....	1.12⅞	1.13⅝	1.13¼
Sept.	1.10	....	1.09½	1.09¾	1.09⅞
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.15⅝	1.15½
July	....	....	....	1.15⅝	1.15¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.17	1.17⅝
July	....	....	....	1.17⅛	1.17½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	....	....	....	19.20	19.05
July	19.25	19.50	....	19.47	19.30
Sept.	19.50	19.60	19.40	19.57	19.47
Lard—					
July	11.02	11.05	....	11.02	11.22
Sept.	11.25	11.27	11.20	11.22	1..22
Oct.	....	....	....	1..30	11.30
Ribs—					
May	10.30	....	....	10.30	10.22
July	10.42	10.45	10.37	10.42	10.42
Sept.	10.60	10.65	10.57	10.62	10.60

Cotton.

New York, May 7.—Cotton futures opened firm. May, 11.48c bid; June, 11.50c bid; July, 11.63c; August, 11.65c; September, 11.70c; October, 11.75c; November, 11.82c; December, 11.87c; January, 11.89c; March, 11.95c; June, 11.50c.

The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 5@9 points and sold 12 to 17 points net higher right after the call with December contracts reaching the high records of last month, on heavy general buying. Reports of continued rains in the south, strength in Loverpool, and numerous private wires from the south reporting very bullish new crop conditions were the factors on the advance, but the practical recovery of last week's big loss inspired heavy realization and the market during the middle of the morning was somewhat unsettled with prices 5 or 6 points off from the best.

The official forecast for unsettled and showery weather promoted a good deal of fresh buying, but the reactionary tendency noticed shortly after the opening carried prices off about 12 to 13 points from the best during the middle of the day. At this level offerings became less free and the market rallied 5 or 6 points on bullish detailed weather reports and an unfavorable weekly weather bureau review.

Spot nominal.

Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 15,000 bales, against 23,616 last week and 12,104 last year. For the week, 85,000 bales, against 79,811 last week and 60,493 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 1,523 bales, against 4,665 last year; at Houston, 1,116 bales, against 1,153 last year, and at Galveston, 4,969 bales, against 2,672 last year.

The weekly report of the weather bureau made a moderately bullish showing, but developed no fresh feature, and the market after its publication was comparatively quiet with prices ruling steady and about 2 to 5 points net higher during the middle of the afternoon.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 31@31½c; solid pack, 31@31½c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 26½@27½c; rolls and prints, 28c; dairy, prime, 26c; packing stock, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17½@18c; New York state, 18c; brick, 16½@18c; limburger, 18@20c; domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 20c; current receipts, 18@19c.

Onions—Homegrown, 100 lbs., yellow, $3.50; Egyptian, 100 lbs., $4.00@4.50; Texas Bermudas, case $1.90; Crystal Wax $2.35; Valencia, large case, $5.50; onion sets, yellow, bu., $3.50; white, $3.00; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Florida, $2.50@2.75.

Lettuce—Leaf, 12c.

Asparagus—Homegrown, 12½c.

Green Peas—Hamper, fancy, $2.25@2.50.

Rhubarb—Doz., 85c.

Cucumbers—Doz., 60c@$1; southern, hamper, $1.75.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $4.00@4.50.

Wax Beans—Hamper, fancy, $3.00.

Mango Peppers—Crate, $2.75.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.35; Scotch 165 lbs., $3.25; Florida, hamper, $2.50; Fla. Rose, bu., $2.50.

Seed Potatoes—150-lb. sack, Early Rose, $4.00@4.25; Early Ohio, $5.00; Triumph, $4.00; Irish Cobbler, $4.25@4.50; Rural and Carmen, $3.75.

Turnips—Bu., 40c.

Spinach—Bbl., $2.50@2.75; bu., $1.00; homegrown, spring, bu., $1.40.

Parsley—Doz., 10c.

Onions—Green, 10@12½c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Bu., $1.00.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $2.00; bbl., $6.00; late Rowes, $8.00.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, O., May 7.—Butter, creamery, extras, 32½@33c a pound; prints, 33½@34c; firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 30@30½c; process, extras, 29½@30c; process, firsts, 28½@29c; prints, 1c extra; dairy, fancy, 26@27c; do. choice, 23@25c; packing stock, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2, 19@20c; butter, extras, 21c; firsts, 20c.

Cheese unchanged. Eggs unchanged. Poultry unchanged. Apples unchanged. Potatoes, jobbing, best grades, imported, $1.00@1.10; domestic, $1.30 a bushel; store, $1.40 a bushel; carlots, $1.00@1.25; Hastings, $7.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 7.—Butter steady; creameries, 26@29c; dairies, 23@27c. Eggs firm; receipts, 37,334 cases; at mark, cases included, 17½c; ordinary firsts, 16½c; firsts, 18c. Cheese steady; daisies, 16¾@17c; twins, 16½@16¾c; young Americas, 17@17¼c; long horns, 16¾@16½c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 30 cars; Wisconsin, $1.10@1.20; Michigan and Minnesota, $1.20@1.25. Poultry, live, steady; chickens, 13½c. Veal steady, 7@12c.

New York Produce.

New York, May 7.—Butter strong; receipts, 9,399 tubs; creamery specials, 32c; extras, 31½c; do. firsts, 30½@31c; do. seconds, 29½@30c; do. thirds, 27@29c; state dairy finest, 31@31½c; do. good to prime, 29@30c; do. common to fair, 24@28c. Cheese firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,451 boxes. Eggs steady; receipts, 50,704 cases; fresh gathered dirties, storage packed, 16¾@17c; do. dirties No. 1, regular packed, 16½c; do. No. 2, 15½@16c. Poultry, alive, steady; western fowls, 14½c; turkeys, 12c; dressed steady; western fowls, 14@16½c; turkeys, 13@22c. Flour was quiet with prices firm; winter straight, $5.10@5.25; winter patents, $5.25@5.50; spring clears, $4.60@4.90; extra No. 1 winter, $4.30@4.50; extra No. 2 winter, $4.10@4.20; Kansas straights, $5.15@5.35. Wheat easted off ⅝c this morning, then rallied on local covering; May, $1.24½; July, $1.19¾@1.19⅞; September, 1.15. Corn—Futures market was without transactions. Beef firm; mess, $14.50@15.00. Pork firm. Lard steady. Raw sugar firm; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.65c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.05c; molasses, 89 test, 3.30c; refined steady. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay firm. Hides steady; Bogota, 24½@25¼c. Leather firm.

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CENTURY HOUSE PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Any Color. Terms cash, - - **Per Gallon, $1.20**

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Write For FREE Color Card, catalogue and prices, or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank

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Mesmerizing Lobsters.

The last report of the sea fisheries committee of Northumberland, Eng., gives considerable space to the "mesmerizing" of lobsters. The usual method, states the report in all seriousness, is to hold the lobster's head down, with the claws arranged so as to form a support with the rostrum and to rapidly stroke the part of the shell covering the head and thorax with the tips of the fingers. In about a minute the lobster succumbs and will remain without movement for a variable period. In order to see whether the holding of the head down, so that the blood will rush to it, is essential, a lobster was treated with the head up, and so successfully that it remained without movement for three hours. Placed in sea water the lobster will immediately recover from the "mesmerizing" treatment.

ICEBERG STRIKES LINER

Cunarder Ultonia Loses a Screw.

Halifax, N. S., May 6.—Another trans-Atlantic liner has been damaged in ice fields which crowd the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The big Cunarder Ultonia, from Southampton, bound for Quebec, limped into port last night and reported the loss of one of her propellers. The steamer has twin screws, but in her damaged condition the captain decided the safest course was not to risk the ice perils of the gulf and proceeded to the nearest port.

This is the Ultonia's first trip to Canadian ports this season. She has 1200 passengers on board, who will be forwarded to their destinations in Canada and the American west.

Phenomenal ice conditions reported in the track of trans-Atlantic liners extending far south of Grand Banks are also reported in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and navigators have to exercise great caution in approaching the gulf, where the field ice is closely packed, and in some cases extends for many miles.

WON'T PERMIT AN EXECUTION

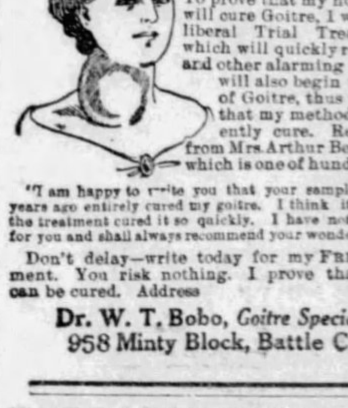
Gov. West, of Oregon, Reprieves Murderer Until After Election.

Corvillis, Ore., May 4.—George and Charles Humphreys, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Eliza Griffith, near Philomath, under sentence to be hanged June 14, have been taken to the penitentiary at Salem.

Governor West has said he would not permit an execution for murder during his term. He said he would not commute the sentence of the Humphreys, but would grant a reprieve until after the November election, when it is expected the voters will pass upon the question of abolishing capital punishment.

GOITRE

TRIAL TREATMENT Free



To prove that my home treatment will cure Goitre, I will send you a liberal Trial Treatment Free, which will quickly relieve choking and other alarming symptoms. It will also begin to reduce size of Goitre, thus proving to you that my method will permanently cure. Read this letter from Mrs. Arthur Bell, Walton, Ind. which is one of hundreds I receive:

"I am happy to write you that your sample treatment two years ago entirely cured my goitre. I think it wonderful that the treatment cured it so quickly. I have nothing but prayers for you and shall always recommend your wonderful treatment."

Don't delay—write today for my FREE home treatment. You risk nothing. I prove that your goitre can be cured. Address

Dr. W. T. Bobo, Goitre Specialist, 958 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

FITS I CURED MY DAUGHTER. Doctors gave her up. Will send FREE express paid; give Express Office. D. LEPSO, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

Marry Many rich, congenial and anxious for companions; interesting particulars and photo free. The Messenger, Sta. D, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARRY Wealth and Beauty. Marriage Directory FREE. Pay when married. New Plan. Box 314 D. C., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE

STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pubic bone. The most obstinate cases cured. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. Awarded Gold Medal. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write name on coupon and mail TODAY. Address—

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 38 St. Louis, Mo.

Name ....

Address ....

Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao ....

THOUSANDS FLEE WHEN WORD OF GREAT BREAK IN LEVEE IS FLASHED

Torras, La., May 2.—All hope of closing the Torras crevasse was abandoned at 1 o'clock this afternoon following a conference between Governor Sanders and state engineers. At 2 o'clock the crevasse had widened to nearly 700 feet and the levee was crumbling away rapidly.

The Angola break is across the river from the Torras crevasse and less than six miles distant. The flood waters on the Angola side will cover thousands of acres of fine farming land along the east bank as far down as Bayou Sara and St. Francisville, and probably will return to the Mississippi near Morganza, La.

News that the engineers had given up all hope of closing the Torras crevasse was flashed to every town on the west side of the Mississippi river within a radius of 50 miles of the break. It means the abandonment of thousands of homes in the territory south of Torras and property damage that will run into the millions.

The second line of levee protecting the big state convict plantation from the Mississippi river at Angola, La., broke this afternoon and within a short time the 5,000-acre plantation was inundated. The state recently completed a half-million dollar sugar refinery on the Angola plantation and this will be flooded.

Appeals for Help Answered.

On anxious appeals for help, relief was rushed from every direction today to people in the flood swept territory affected by last night's crevasse in the Mississippi levees near Torras.

From many river points steamers and gasoline launches arrived this forenoon and five trains came to take aboard refugees and livestock. In anticipation of a break in the levees the railroad companies had placed cattle cars at all sidings in the territory south of Torras, and today these are being loaded and moved to high ground.

At Lettsworth and other small towns in the direct path of the crevasse waters, men, women and children welcomed the opportunity to share cattle cars with their cows and horses.

Hundreds of Cattle Drowned.

Couriers rode all night through the lowlands south of Torras warning people who are without telephone connection. During the morning hours no word was received of life loss, although several hundred head of cattle were drowned near this town.

The flood waters from the new crevasse will inundate sections of eight parishes, but will be most destructive in Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville parishes, where millions of dollars worth of property is endangered and the finest sugar and rice plantations of the state probably will be inundated.

Parts of 14 other parishes in Louisiana are flooded from previous levee breaches.

The federal government is supplying rations to approximately 90,000 homeless people in Louisiana and this number probably will be almost doubled within the next three weeks.

MILLION TO FLOOD VICTIMS

Government Must Feed and House 160,000 in Mississippi Territory.

Washington, May 1.—Food and shelter for 160,000 people probably will have to be provided by the war department for another month as a result of the renewed flooding of Mississippi river territory. As rapidly as possible the destitute are being turned over to local relief committees, but reports from the army engineers indicate that the daily average to be served with "plantation rations" by the commissary department continues to be about 160,000, and the cost is $10,000 a day. Secretary Stimson estimates that additional appropriations of $500,000 for the commissary department and $150,000 for the quartermaster's department will be required to cover relief work expenses. To date the quartermasters have spent $277,179 for forage, tents and boats, while the commissaries have spent $236,000.

RED CROSS IN CONFERENCE

Washington, May 7. — Delegates from the Red Cross societies of the world and representatives of practically every civilized nation are gathered here today for the opening session of the ninth international Red Cross conference. The conference will continue until May 17, with the sessions open to the public after today.

Water Power in U. S.

Scribners.

With the rapid development of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial country the increased consumption of coal for fuel has been enormous, and at the present rate "the extinction of our known coal deposits will be a question of a comparatively few years." With the passing of coal the water power of the country will be more and more of value.

"It has been estimated by the Geological Survey that the available water power of the United States at minimum flow is approximately 36,000,000 horsepower, and that this can be increased five or six times by suitable storage facilities. A recent report by Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith states that 6,000,000 horse-power has been developed in the United States for electrical and other industrial purposes."

Bullets Cost More.

London Mirror.

The cost of killing a soldier in battle is going to be appreciably increased by the rise in the market price of lead.

The cartridge manufacturers who fulfil the British war office contracts are at present supplying large orders placed some months ago at old prices, but the new contracts will be revised in connection with the price of lead, which has largely increased during the last six months.

"Not only the lead but the nickel casing to pit it and the brass for the cartridge case have also increased in price. In fact nearly all the base metals have gone up," said the London manager of a well known manufacturing house.

"The rise in lead has also increased the price of sporting cartridges from 5 to 7 per cent, so that shooting partridge and pheasants will cost you more."

The Oldest Metal.

Harper's Weekly.

A recent paper presented to the Royal institution at London, in discussing the question of the metals used by the great nations of antiquity, pointed out that gold was probably the first known to man, because it is generally found native. The oldest metallic objects to which we can asign a probable date are thought to be those found in a royal tomb at Nagada, in Egypt, supposed to have been that of King Menes. In one of the chambers were some bits of gold, and a bead, a button, and a fine wire of nearly pure copper. If the tomb has been properly identified, these objects are at least 6,300 years old. Nearly all the ancient gold that has been examined contains silver enough to give it a light color. It was gathered by the ancients in the bed of the Pactolus and other streams of Asia Minor.

Age of Petroleum.

New York Sun.

The petroleum industry, which has made such great advances during the last 50 years, deals with a product which has been known in other lands from earliest days. In China it was used long before history was first written. The famous petroleum springs near Baku on the western shore of the Caspian sea have been known from the earliest times. Antiquarians say that Pliny and Herodotus each knew or had heard of petroleum.

PATENTS.

Patents that PROTECT
For Facts about Prizes, Rewards, etc., send 8c stamps for our new 128 page book of intense interest to Inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. 104 Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869

2 Handsome RINGS Given
for selling 12 packs GRANDPA'S HAIR TONIC at 10c each. Return $1.20 and get these two handsome Rings or other premium FREE. Dandy hot weather seller. People want it. We trust you.
HOWARD & COMPANY, 26 Ring St., PALMYRA, PENNA.

BIG VALUE COMBINATION for 10c
20 popular songs, words, music. 20 adventure stories. 25 pretty girl pictures. 20 new games. 25 pictures of presidents. 60 ways to make money. 1 great joke book. 1 love and courtship book. 1 book on magic. 1 book on letter-writing. 1 dream book and fortune teller. 1 cook book. 1 base-ball book with all rules. 100 conundrums. 50 verses for autograph albums. Send us 10c and we will send all the above and big novelty and jewelry catalogue free.
IDEAL NOVELTY CO., 71 Sun St., Palmyra, Pa.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL
without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.
IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1912 model bicycles.
FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.
RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We Sell cheaper than any other factory.
TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all sundries at half usual prices. Do Not Wait; write today for our special offer.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D 64 CHICAGO

MAKE $200.00 A MONTH
Be Your Own Boss
If you are making less than fifty dollars a week you should write us to-day. We can help you to wealth and independence by our plan. You can work when you please, where you please, always have money and the means of making barrels more of it. HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to be able to start out from home on a combined business and pleasure trip, stay at the best hotels and live like a lord, and clean up $10.00 every day? Work at fairs, amusement places, crowded street corners, manufacturing institutions, anywhere and everywhere, ten minutes' walk from home or on the other side of the globe. Just set a machine up any place you happen to select, and clean up $10.00 above operating expenses. MY PROPOSITION is the WONDERFUL NEW CAMERA with which you can take and instantly develop six entirely different kinds of pictures, including Buttons, Post Cards, and four styles of Tintype Pictures. This remarkable invention takes fifty pictures an hour and requires no experience whatever. Every man, woman and child in the world wants pictures, and each sale that you make advertises your Camera and makes more sales for you.
I want to make you a special proposition on this Camera together with a Tripod and a complete outfit, ready to take 100 beautiful, sure to please pictures, and if you will write me today, I will send you by return mail full information regarding this wonderful money-maker, and make you a special liberal offer. Don't delay, but write me today.
L. LASCELLE, Mgr., 627 W. 43d St., Dept. 388, New York

$581.00 PROFIT IN 3 MONTHS
That is what Lopez de Diego earned over and above all hotel bills, railroad fares and other expenses while traveling in Mexico. Browning of Miss., says: "Made $16.70 in two hours." William Baker says: "Made $25 in 6 hours. It's the thing the people want."
One Minute Post Cards
One Minute Profits
Hundreds of letters tell stories of quick, easy big profits making photo post cards the new way with the
6 Pound Portable Post Card Gallery
"MANDEL" POST CARD MACHINE
A new business with an unlimited field for money-making. The chance for any man, with small capital and ABSOLUTELY NO EXPERIENCE to own a business that will earn $2,000 to $5,000 a year. New discovery. A wonderful, scientific process.
Photos Direct on Post Cards—No Plates, No Films
The "Mandel" Post Card Machine takes, finishes and delivers 3 original photo post cards a minute RIGHT ON THE SPOT at a profit of 500 per cent. In the country, on the streets, at picnics, carnivals, fairs—the one minute post card man is in big demand and makes big money.
$25 Starts You on the Road to Success
This buys a complete outfit. First sales from post cards shipped with outfit practically return all money invested. Complete and simple instructions enable you to begin work immediately. Write today for complete INFORMATION FREE.
Address Either Office
The Chicago Ferrotype Co.
Ferrotype Building Chicago, Ill. or Dept. 273 Public Bank Bldg. New York, N. Y.

TITANIC SPEED IS INQUIRY FEATURE

English Commission Lays Special Stress Upon That Point in Disaster.

London, May 3.—The attorney general, Sir Rufus Isaacs, addressed the commission which is investigating the loss of the Titantic today, setting forth the facts as understood by the government and laying special emphasis upon the evidence that a speed of 21 knots was maintained after the warnings of ice ahead had been received, right up to the moment of collision.

Interest in Speed.

The court today displayed the greatest interest in the warnings of ice which the Cunard liner Caronia and the White Star steamer Baltic sent to the Titanic. Lord Mersey inquired particularly on this point, finally asking: "Am I right in supposing that she ran right into the region where the ice was after a warning that ice was there had been received?"

"Yes," replied the attorney general. The Titanic's speed, the attorney general said, on April 14, was 21 knots an hour, which speed was never lessened up to the time of the collision. During that day the Caronia and the Baltic had sent wireless messages to the Titanic stating that icebergs, "growlers" and "fielders" were in her track.

"Nevertheless," continued Sir Rufus, "after dark the Titanic ran right ahead at 21 knots, the night being clear, but with no moon."

He said that he had served notice upon Sir Robert Finlay, chief counsel for the White Star Steamship Co., who is representing the line at the present inquiry, that the government considered this fact of extreme importance, so that Sir Robert might bring evidence to the contrary if he had it.

Consider Three Points.

Sir Rufus announced that particular attention would be given to these three points: The Titanic's speed after the warnings of ice had been received; the insufficient number of lifeboats for the persons carried by the steamer; and the construction of the water-tight compartments. He gave a detailed analysis of the numbers saved and lost by classes and sexes, and indicated that he considered that the disproportionate number of first class passengers rescued should be a matter of inquiry.

"One striking figure," he said, "is that all except five women of the first class were saved or had an opportunity of being saved, some refusing to leave their husbands. One fact that stands out is that a very large number of men of the first class were saved. It may be necessary later to analyze these figures more closely."

It was extremely difficult the attorney general said, to ascertain exactly what occurred between the moment of collision and the sinking of the liner.

Who Knew of Ice Warnings?

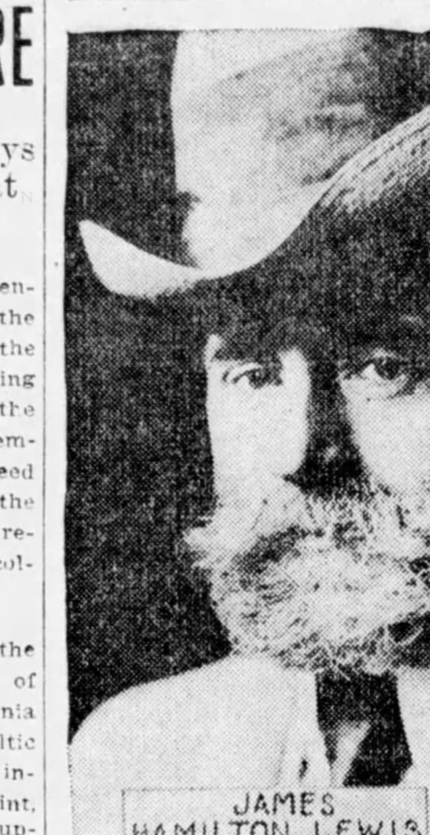
Lord Mersey wished to know to how many officers warnings of the ice had been communicated. Sir Rufus could not answer more definitely than, probably the chief and first officers.

Lord Mersey also wished to know whether vessels of other nationalities were compelled to carry more lifeboats than British ships. Sir Rufus could not say positively as to this, but said that evidence on the point would be offered. The court has arranged to adjourn the inquiry until Tuesday.

GOOD WAY TO DESTROY CUTWORMS.

Cutworms are apt to get a start in cool, damp weather. A good way to destroy them is to take a light and search for them at night. They are then on top of the soil and can be easily destroyed. They may also be poisoned with Paris green in sweet bran.

Illinois Democrats' Choice for Senate



Chicago, May 3.—James Hamilton Lewis, who was the choice of Illinois Democrats for United States senator at the recent primaries, believes that his chances of going to the senate are bright. He declares that the Democrats will control the next legislature, in which event his election would follow.

If the legislature is Republican Lawrence Y. Sherman will be Senator Cullom's successor.

SAYS HE OWNS THE $1,000

Michigan Man Writes to Claim Money Found in Jersey.

Plainfield, N. J., May 4.—Mayor May, of this city, has received a letter from Devils Lake, Mich., signed Charles Halsema, in which the writer asserts that he is the owner of the $1,000 which was found a few days ago on United States Senator James E. Martine's farm here. He says he would be willing to accept half the amount, the finders to retain the remainder as a reward.

The money was found by two laborers in a tin can buried on the farm. The can was wrapped in a copy of a New York newspaper of 1898. Halsema in his letter says that when he was in Plainfield about 14 years ago he was followed by two men and fearing they would steal the money, he buried it. He could not find it afterward.

SAYS MEXICO'S TIRED OF WAR

Washington, May 4.—Senor Martinez y Crespo, the retiring Mexican ambassador, sails from New York today to resume his post as Mexican minister at Vienna. Before leaving Washington, Senor Crespo told officials he felt confident from his own private advices, as well as from the tenor of official communications, that the present rebellion in Mexico would be terminated probably within a month or certainly inside of two months because the people were tired of disorder and were undoubtedly developing a strong feeling of patriotic pride in that country, which led them to desire its restoration to the high place it had formerly occupied among Latin-American nations.

NO FLY SCREENS IN SALOONS

Mobile, Ala., May 1.—Mobile saloons may not screen against flies, according to an opinion of the excise commission controlling. In response to a petition from a retail dealer the commission ruled that the law under which saloons are operated in Alabama prohibits screens, partitions or objects of any kind which might obstruct the view of any person on the sidewalk into the saloon.

"The excise commission," says the opinion, "has no recollection that at any time during the summer months and prior to the so-called days of prohibition such screens were deemed necessary or were used."

MARYLAND IN LINE FOR COL. ROOSEVELT, TOO

He Has a Majority of Delegates to State Convention Which Names National Delegates.

Baltimore, May 7. — Complete unofficial returns from the Maryland primaries today gave Theodore Roosevelt 66 delegates, or one more than the number necessary to control the state convention.

Democratic primary returns, with only five precincts missing, gave Clark 81, Wilson 44, Harmon 4.

Baltimore, May 7.—Theodore Roosevelt today clung to the 66 delegates to the state convention which the Maryland presidential primaries gave him yesterday. Although this was but one more than the majority necessary for control and the returns from many of the counties outside Baltimore are incomplete, enough have been received to establish his victory and the defeat of President Taft.

Democratic returns, still incomplete, but apparently conclusive, give Champ Clark 72 delegates, Woodrow Wilson 44, Judson Harmon 4, with 9 votes from 2 counties still unsettled. These, however, cannot change the result. The Clark men claim both these counties and is established these claims would make Clark's total vote in the convention 81 and his plurality over Governor Wilson 27.

Harmon Gets One County.

Governor Harmon carried only one county, but the Wilson men believe that his vote played an omportant part in the result, since they say much of it would have gone to Governor Wilson if the Ohio governor had not been in the race.

This means that both Roosevelt and Clark will take from Maryland to the national conventions a solid block of 16 votes. The Republican delegates chosen at the primaries will name 16 delegates to Chicago at the state convention, May 14. The Democratic state convention on May 16 will select 32 national delegates, each with half a vote.

Although the Taft forces claim that they will control the personnel of the state convention, Colonel Roosevelt's friends declare they have no fear that trouble may result from this situation. They point out that the state delegates elected are bound by the law to instruct the delegates to the national convention for Roosevelt and they express confidence that now the fight is over, the two factions in which the contest divided the party will unite to place a delegation behind Colonel Roosevelt that will remain faithful to him at Chicago as long as he has a chance of getting the nomination.

Preference for Roosevelt.

Estimates today of the personal preferential vote of the state as a whole give Roosevelt a majority over Taft of about 4,000. Clark's plurality in the city of Baltimore over Governor Wilson was about 12,700.

The state preferential vote had no direct bearing on the result, but the Roosevelt and Clark campaign committees were none the less pleased that it went for their candidates, since they believe it will make the preference by counties, through which the state delegates are instructed, all the more binding and militate against the possibility that the delegations to the national conventions will not stay hitched if the fight there is very close.

The law demands that the Maryland delegations continue to vote as instructed as long as in their conscientious judgment they believe their candidates have a chance of getting the nomination.

PENSION BILL PASSED

Compromise Service Measure Goes to President.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—The compromise service pension bill reported from the conference committee of the senate and house, of which General Sherwood is chairman, was agreed to in the senate today. It previously had been agreed to in the house, and now goes to the President for his signature.

The total of the bill will add about $30,000,000 annually to the pension roll. Any soldier, who served 90 days or over and is 62 years old, will be a beneficiary under the bill. Upon making proof of honorable discharge, of service and of age, according to rules prescribed by the secretary of interior, he may be placed on the pension rolls at the following rates:

For 90 days' service and 62 years of age, $13; six months' service, $13.50; one year's service, $14; a year and six months, $14.50; two years, $15; two years and six months, $15.50; three years or over, $16.

If the soldier has attained the age of 66 the rate shall be as follows: For 90 days' service, $15; six months' service, $15.50; one year, $16; a year and six months, $16.50; two years, $17; two and a half years, $18; three years or over, $19.

For a soldier 70 years or over, 90 days' service, $18; six months, $19; one year, $20; one year and six months, $21.50; two years, $23; two years and six months, $24; three years or over, $25.

For soldiers 75 years or over, 90 days service, $21; six months, $22.50; one year, $24; one year and six months, $27; two years or over, $30.

Mexican veterans who have served 60 days shall draw the maximum rate of $30.

Any civil war veteran who served honorably for any term, may on proof of present incapability for labor due to wounds or disease of service origin, shall be pensioned at the maximum rate.

Pension attorneys are barred from fees under the new act.

The story of a muslin sack

THE real wonder-story of the tobacco that is smoked by *more millions of men* than all other high-grade tobaccos *combined*—

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5c muslin sack

In quaint old Durham, North Carolina—that's where the story starts.

That's where those golden leaves first grew in the sunny fields of Greene's farm. That's where they first filled those simple muslin sacks with good, sweet, native tobacco—fifty-two years ago.

No thought then of fancy packages—nor of "processes" for improving on Nature.

Just surprisingly good tobacco! *That* was what they had *discovered* —that was what interested those critical Southern smokers who gave a rousing welcome to "Bull" Durham as the greatest tobacco they had ever tasted.

And then the soldiers came. They came—and smoked—and were captured!

Scattering to their homes all over the nation they carried the fame of this wonderful smoke.

Wasn't that Durham postmaster busy with letters from up and down the land asking how to get *more* of that "Bull" Durham!

And—for over half a century, just because it's so downright *good* —it's been *earning* and *winning* and *holding* new friends, both among pipe and cigarette smokers, faster than any other tobacco ever grown.

Faster! Twenty-two million pounds — 352,000,000 packages — were sold and smoked last year! Yet this was merely the normal growth over the year before.

That sack might have been displaced by a fancy box. But the increasing millions of smokers who have an affection for this plain, convenient, muslin cover have shown that *they* want the value where it belongs—in the tobacco. You can't smoke the cover, and you can't get better quality for pipe or cigarette in the fanciest of packages.

"Bull" Durham has stood the long test. Its purity, its natural, undoctored goodness as a smoke, have held and splendidly multiplied its friends—have won for it the leadership over all the tobaccos of the world.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack.

MRS. SAGE'S LIFE IS NEARING END

Widow and Philanthropist Confined to Home in Care of Doctors.

New York, May 4.—Friends of Mrs. Russell Sage, "the grand old woman of American philanthropy," are becoming solicitous as to the condition of her health.

She is confined to her Fifth avenue house under the care of doctors and nurses, and can be seen only by members of her household. Mrs. Sage is now in her 84th year and has lived to see completed her great plans for social betterment, for her philanthropies sweep the country from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific.

It has been six years since her husband intrusted to her keeping $150,000,000. She has in that time created the Sage Foundation, which, as long as time continues, will go on doing its great work to help humanity to help itself.

She has seen a city of beautiful homes spring from the waste land at Forest Hills, L. I. Mrs. Sage has dealt a crushing blow to loan sharks and has given thousands of children their rightful heritage of health and happiness, of play and the chance to grow and learn.

Helps Birds and Squirrels.

Her activities have gone beyond humanity and even the squirrels and birds of the parks have known her generosity for appropriation for food.

During the lifetime of her husband she lived a life so simple as to approach frugality, and when his death placed in her hands one of the largest individual fortunes in the world she did not change her manner of living.

She spent her winters in New York and kept two houses open in summer, dividing her time between them. Her love for nature was only secondary to her love for humanity. The sea, the fields, the flowers, her cats, her birds, her books and a few congenial friends filled her life.

Friend of Goulds.

Mrs. Jay Gould was a friend of her early life and after Mrs. Gould's death the friendship was transferred to her daughter Helen. Mrs. Sage has no children of her own, and the friendship between her and Helen Miller Gould partook somewhat of the companionship between mother and daughter. Together they planned for the helping of the world. Their aims and their sympathies were one.

Society has never interested Mrs. Sage. Louise Alcott was one of her friends, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were others.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Sage has traveled across the continent, recuperating her health by a winter in southern California.

"I have done the best I could by the light of the day," was the epitaph placed on Russell Sage's tomb.

Mrs. Sage repeated it not long ago and added with a smile:

"But the day is almost gone and my work is nearly over."

Rubber Roofing
Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.
ONE-PLY • • • • Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY • • • • Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY • Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.
TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.
Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.
Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 373, East St. Louis, Ills., or 200 5th Ave., New York City.

NEW ARMY PLANS IN PHILIPPINES

Regiments Are to Be Stationed Permanently in the Islands.

Washington, May 4.—The President has approved the plan for the military occupation of the Philippines modeled on the policy of Great Britain in India. Hereafter the regiments in the islands will be kept permanently. The officers will be changed as their tours of service expire. The tour will hereafter be three years for officers, having been originally two years and later lengthened to two years and a half.

The entire garrison for the islands will start on the new basis with the beginning of the coming fiscal year. The number of organizations to be kept in the islands is to be reduced one-half, and will embrace two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry, with six companies of coast artillery and the equivalent of a regiment of field artillery. This is a smaller garrison than the Spanish kept in the Philippines for many years prior to the Spanish war.

All organizations will be kept up to their full strength, so that actually there will be nearly as many soldiers under the new pan as there are now. The new deal enables the government to bring home two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry. The Fourteenth Cavalry is now on the Pacific on the way home and will be sent to Fort McIntosh and Fort Clark in Texas. The Third Infantry is also on the way home and will be sent to Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks in New York.

Of the regiments still in the Philippines and due to come home the Twenty-first infantry will sail April 15, the Second cavalry and the Nineteenth infantry May 15 and the Sixth and Ninth infantry will sail June 15. One of these infantry regiments will be sent to the Mexican border, probably to Fort Sam Houston.

The secretary of war has laid down the rule that officers who have the least foreign service to their credit shall be the first to be ordered to duty in the Philippines, relieving those who are coming home.

In addition to the troops of the regular army, there are in the Philippines 52 companies of Philippine scouts, nearly 5,000 men, and an almost equal number of the Philippine constabulary. These, with the regular troops, constitute a military force of approximately 20,000 men.

MEXICAN REBELS ARE ROUTED

Tepic, Mex., May 1.—With 220 dead and more than this number wounded, many of whom were unable even to crawl from the field of battle, a band of 2,000 rebels, under command of Manuel Guerrero has been completely routed by the garrison of this city, aided by the police of the local commander.

The attack began on Wednesday, April 24, the rebels operating in the hills surrounding Tepic, on the day previous and demanding the surrender of the garrison, which was under command of Col. Martin Espinoza.

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